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TVA Plans Playground; Supreme Court Ruling Limits Tax Deductions

The World's Day—At a Glance

Jan. 15, 1940

TVA Proposes Playground in Six-State Area

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt submitted to Congress today a proposal by the Tennessee Valley Authority to convert the area encompassed by the TVA development in six Southern states into a giant national playground. [Details Page 3.]

Court Ruling Limits Income Tax Deductions

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court ruled today that if a company is allowed to deduct in its Federal income tax return for "obsolescence" of its plant there must, in general, be "functional depreciation." The ruling was made as the Court denied a claim by the Real Estate-Land Title & Trust Company of Philadelphia for a $153,125 income-tax refund for 1928.

The Court agreed to review a decision denying enforcement of a National Labor Board order which directed the Bradford Dye Association of Bradford, R. I., to disestablish a union of company employees. The Court dismissed litigation involving constitutionality of New York City's 2 per cent sales tax, as applied to fuel oil imported from Venezuela for use on outgoing European liners. This left in effect a decision by the New York Supreme Court holding the Act unconstitutional.

Senate Committee Approves Murphy for Court

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Judiciary Committee approved today the nomination of Attorney General Frank Murphy to be a member of the Supreme Court. Members of the Committee reported there was no dissent on the vote approving the appointment.

The Committee also approved President Roosevelt's nominations of Solicitor General Robert H. Jackson to be Attorney General and of Judge Francis Biddle of Pennsylvania to be Solicitor General. The Senate may act on the nominations tomorrow.

Jury Indicts in Tile Monopoly Investigation

CHICAGO (AP)—A Federal grand jury today indicted 41 persons and corporations in the tile industry on charges of violating the anti-trust laws.

$11,776,501,569 Spent for Relief Since 1935

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt reported to Congress today that 80 Federal agencies had spent $11,776,501,569 of the $12,930,201,033 in relief and other emergency funds appropriated since April, 1935. The report, bringing statistics on emergency funds up to Dec. 31, 1939, showed the monthly expenditure of emergency funds had dropped off from a peak of $320,898,997 in April, 1936, to $123,634,080 in September, 1939, and rose again to $157,752,654 last month. More than half of the total for the four years was spent by the Work Projects Administration.

Italian Plane Lands in Brazil, Short of Goal

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—The Italian Embassy announced that the Italian airplane seeking a new world's distance record landed on the Brazilian island of Fernando Noronha at 12:45 p. m. today. Fernando Noronha is about 4,600 miles from Rome, which would place the Italian plane far short of the world record of 7,162 miles set by two British planes Nov. 5-7 in a flight from Ismailia on the Suez Canal to Darwin, Australia.

Earlier the Civil Aeronautics Authority announced it had received a distress message from the plane.

Hull Says Japanese Pact Is Being Discussed

WASHINGTON (AP)—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, said today that a new commercial treaty with Japan was being discussed with Tokyo.

New Japanese Premier Keeps Military Group in Power: Page 1.

Stark Says Navy Needs Larger Submarines

WASHINGTON (AP)—Admiral Harold R. Stark said today the Navy needed submarines bigger than those of some foreign powers because undersea operations might be required in the South Atlantic. Germany and Russia have built large numbers of small undersea craft, he said. Germany also has constructed larger types with greater sea-going characteristics and it has been the uniform policy of Japan to build large submarines capable of operating in distant areas, he added.

Ecuador Ousts Velasco Ibarra After Revolt

QUITO, Ecuador (AP)—Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra, accused of leading an unsuccessful revolt against the Government after his defeat in the Presidential elections Jan. 11, has been freed from prison. Accompanied by his wife, he boarded a Government-chartered plane for Cali, Colombia.

British Chancellor Seeks Inflation Curb

LONDON (AP)—Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, urged Britain to greater sacrifices in order to "continue war without inflation" and "avoid a post-war slump." He declared that it was imperative to restrict consumption further both to provide war funds and limit competition.

Winthrop Group Offers Plan For Narrow Gauge to Carry On

Plans for indemnification of the Narrow Gauge Railroad's costs of operation beyond the court-ordered closing date of Jan. 27 were set forth in a tentative agreement drawn today by the special Town of Winthrop committee and a committee of the Road's bondholder's.

Indemnification of the road's losses by the Town, representation on the Board of Directors, municipal supervision of operation and the effecting of certain economies are reported as among the most important features of the plans, details of which were not made public. Winthrop Selectmen meet tonight to set a date for a special town meeting next week at which the proposals will be placed before the meeting members.

Financial aid by the Town and employees of the Narrow Gauge is counted on in return for the concessions granted by the Road. Estimates put at $65,000 the amount necessary to continue operations until May 1, and the contributions are expected to be near that figure. Representatives of the union employees have already approved the plan.

Continuation of the Road's service for the 4,000 Winthrop commuters who use it daily will be definitely settled at the annual Town meeting in March, it was said today.

Although the original plan called for reductions in the employee's pay, the union proposed that the reduction be in the nature of a loan, similar to a recent plan followed in connection with the Narrow Gauge problem. Under this plan 3½ per cent was deducted from the employees' pay as a loan, with the loan secured by a first lien on the road's assets.

The proposal was discussed yesterday in a conference between the transportation committee, headed by Frederick Crocker, and Prof. John B. Babcock of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and last night at a conference between the committee and union representatives, including Eugene F. Mitchell, president of the Carmen's Union, Division 991, and Henry Wise, counsel for the union.

Meanwhile plans for liquidation of the Narrow Gauge and assets were postponed until Jan. 19 when a proposal for the establishment of a voluntary trust will come up for Court approval.

The World At Your Fireside
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Premier

Wide World

Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai Named Japanese Premier

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Jan. 15—Appointment of Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai as Premier gives Japan a somewhat more moderate Government, but one in which the armed services continue to dominate the political stage.

Admiral Yonai, a former Naval Minister, today completed his Cabinet to succeed that of Gen. Nobuyuki Abe.

The original expectation was that Premier Abe would be succeeded by an Army appointee. Admiral Yonai, in contrast, comes from relatively nonimperialistic naval circles. He is expected to continue the recent policy of seeking to improve relations with the United States. But there are grave domestic problems, such as the rice shortage and inflation.

Fall of Abe Cabinet linked to food and fuel shortages: Page 3.

Low Countries Ready for Nazi Attack or Bluff

Belgium calls up men —Netherlands cancels leaves — British alert but doubt Reich move.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 15—Although a serious view is taken here of the situation in the Low Countries—as shown by cancellation of leaves of British Expeditionary Forces in France, simultaneously with new precautionary defense measures taken by Belgium and the Netherlands—responsible quarters are inclined to consider a German invasion at the present moment unlikely.

The purpose of the latest precautionary action taken over the week end by the Belgian, Netherlands, and British governments, it is underlined, is primarily to make clear to the Reich that all are thoroughly on the alert and ready and determined to repel any attack on or through the neutral Lowlands. It is estimated that approximately 1,000,000 troops are under arms in the Low Countries.

Sign of Desperation

Consensus of expert thinkers here is that a decision to invade the Netherlands and Belgium now would be significant indication of military desperation in the Reich. For weather conditions are most unfavorable for an offensive. A thaw just beginning in the Netherlands has weakened the ice which would aid defenders against any mechanized invasion. The advantage of a surprise attack is now lost to the Germans since the Netherlands-Belgian forces are now more than ever on guard.

In Belgium, particularly extensive action has been taken. Phase D of Belgian mobilization has been put into effect—the next to the last before general mobilization. Additional troops were rushed to frontiers, and reliable reports state certain frontier districts are being evacuated by the civilian population. Some 500 evacuees already

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

This Changing World

The Drama in the Kremlin—Cues Are Being Picked Up All Over Europe—German Role Mortifies Finns—'Mikes' 'Tell' on British

By H. B. Elliston

Stockholm

The story of the great political drama that unfolded itself in the closely-guarded precincts of the Kremlin when the Finnish delegates met Joseph Stalin between Oct. 19 and Nov. 14 in talks that ended in war can be pieced together from conversations with those most closely concerned.

It is a story that has offshoots in the secret goings-on in several of the European chancelleries. It began to take concrete shape when, in the general rush for big-scale defenses and security zones, Mr. Stalin beheld Finland as a thousand-mile fence along the Russian border.

"Who among the great powers but Soviet Russia would stand for an independent Finland stretched so far along its most vunerable frontier?" he is reported to have said.

Eljas Erkko, who was Foreign Minister of Finland during all the negotiations with Moscow, said to me as he nibbled Russian caviar at Stockholm's Grand Hotel, "The Russian is a tartar. When the tartar was a nomad and wanted to protect his camp he always sought to create a protective zone for about 500 kilometers all around it."

* * *

So Mr. Stalin bargained with both the British and the Germans after the collapse of Munich. He asked of both the gift of a Baltic gateway.

The price asked of the British for a Russian pact undoubtedly included acquiescence in the extinguishment of Finnish independence.

The Finns are grateful to the British for refusing to be accessory to the crime. Still the Finns bear a grudge against the British for not forewarning them against Stalin's designs. The opportunity was afforded when the last British military mission dropped off at Helsingfors on their way back to London. Foreign Minister Erkko invited them to lunch. But the British forgot or omitted to tip off the Finnish hosts.

* * *

Be that as it may, the Russians turned to Nazi Germany. And the Germans offered to pay the price—apparently under a serious miscalculation.

Joachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, seems to have imagined that by drawing Soviet Russia away from Britain he would frighten Britain into keeping peace with Germany and then defer the German price.

Mr. Stalin knew better.

He knows the British better than Herr von Ribbentrop does—even though his knowledge comes from psychological insight and vor Ribbentrop's comes from actual acquaintance. Mr. Stalin knew that the British would live up to their Polish pact.

But even if the British had offered to pay Mr. Stalin's price, I think he would have signed up with Germany and for three reasons:

1. It would bring war and therefore help him.
2. It would delay the belligerents in the feared common assault on Soviet Russia some time in the future.
3. It would keep Germany turned westward for the time being.

Mr. Stalin knew that his agreement with Adolf Hitler would provoke war between Britain and Germany and he could erect his safety belt around his European frontiers.

Then he got much more than is known out of the Germans—for example, the plans of the Mannerheim Line. Every Finn knows it. The giver was a former German officer at Helsingfors who had helped the Finns with their defenses.

There is a story heard in half a dozen capitals that Herr von Ribbentrop, on his visit to Moscow, brought a gramophone record of words which Premier Neville Chamberlain is said to have spoken to Herr Hitler on "the common danger" of Bolshevik Russia, and hidden microphones picked it all up.

Sir Nevile Henderson, the British Ambassador to Germany, is said to have used more or less the same words to Herr von Ribbentrop when Britain's William Strang was already in Moscow talking over the preliminary details of a British-Russian agreement, and a microphone is said to have picked up that too.

Britain's object before Munich was to turn Germany's face around from West to East. This was an important element in the policy of appeasement.

After Munich there seemed in the eyes of suspicious Mr. Stalin no slackening of the British desire for that same kind of appeasement. Mr. Stalin seems to have suspected that if he had signed up with the British and the war had broken out with this line-up—a Russo-British war on Germany—the British would still have sought to turn the Germans east and let Germany and the Soviets fight it out.

So the Soviets signed up with Germany.

* * *

The Germans no less than the British kept the Finns in the dark about Mr. Stalin's imperialist ambitions.

Since Germany had helped Finland to independence in 1917 by landing troops in Hangoe, the Finns are naturally mortified at the way that the Germans have turned on them. For months back, as a matter of fact, Finland has been following German advice to start work on the fortification of the Aland Islands in the Gulf of Finland. No wonder the Finns are under some difficulty in understanding the German fellowship with Soviet Russia!

It was the Russians themselves who put the Finns on guard about Mr. Stalin's policy.

Boris Stein, Soviet Ambassador to Italy, having one day dropped off to partake of Finnish refreshment, essayed a feeler about the Soviet need of naval bases on the Finnish side of the Gulf of Finland. The burly Mr. Erkko asked: "Where does our nonaggression pact with you (signed in 1938) stand in all this?"

"Oh that!" said Mr. Stein with the airy manner of a Bethmann-Hollweg. "That is only paper. What we need are concrete proofs of nonaggression in our hands." Mr. Stein went on his way to Rome, and Helsingfors was left in a state of uneasiness.

On Oct. 5 a very polite note signed by Soviet Premier Vyacheslaff Molotoff appeared at the Finnish Legation at Moscow inviting the Minister, Baron Urjo-Koskinen, to drop around and "discuss certain questions of concrete political nature" in which the Soviet Government was interested.

Or would the Finnish Government prefer to have the Foreign Minister himself come over from Helsingfors to discuss them?

It sounded ominous because there was attached to the invitation no note of particulars.

Helsingfors sought to proceed very carefully. But the Russians apparently were so un-Russian as to mean as soon as possible. Reminder to the Legation came within 24 hours to hurry up. There was no alternative but to accept.

The Finns decided not to dispatch the Foreign Minister and sent one of their ablest statesmen, Juhu Paasikivi, then in Stockholm as Minister for Finland. The story of what happened at the fateful meeting at Moscow will be told in the next article.

Peaceful Methods Mark Truck Talks

By a Staff Photographer

Truck Drivers and Owners Confer on Differences With Little Tension

Representatives of the truck drivers union, Local 25, International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen, and Helpers, (above) seated, left to right, Robert Taylor, James Furlong, August Egan, Winslow Hayden; standing, Nicholas P. Morrissey, John F. English, Michael O'Donnell, John J. Buckley.

Lower: Representatives of the truck owners, organized as the Motor Freight Carriers Association, seated, left to right, Ralph H. Cahouet, Allan J. Wilson; standing, Myers Marks, Francis Carey, Archibald Martin.

Trucks Move Goods as Usual

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Food and merchandise continued to move normally in Boston today as representatives of truck operators and some 5,000 drivers met with the State Board of Arbitration and Conciliation in an effort to prevent repetition of last year's strike which seriously curtailed deliveries for six days.

Word at the State House as negotiations resumed this morning was that only the question of wages for overtime work remained in the way of settling differences and signing of the new contract to take the place of the one that expired Jan. 1.

Pay Level Satisfies

Both sides appeared hopeful for early settlement as the area of agreement noticeably widened. It was understood that the general level of wages established in last year's agreement was acceptable to both sides. This comprises a $39 weekly top wage for drivers of big trucks.

But in the matter of overtime it was understood that representatives of Local 25 of the Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, want overtime pay at the rate of time and one half to begin with the ninth working hour of the day.

Employers, on the other hand, according to reports current outside the closed doors in which the Conciliation Board conducted its meeting, want regular wages to persist for the first five hours of overtime a week and with a scale considerably under time and a half for the balance of overtime hours worked by individual drivers.

Tension Noticeably Eased

Tension in the conference room had noticeably lessened today from the point reached just before the week end when drivers staged a 48-hour "holiday" to emphasize a threat of a full strike hanging over negotiations.

Today's improved atmosphere was credited largely to the four-point truce concluded with both sides by the Conciliation Board last Friday. This provided for an end of the holiday and for no strike or lockout while negotiations with the Board were in progress. It also provided for giving 24 hours' notice by either side of intention to cease negotiations.

Board's Work Praised

Both sides expressed appreciation of the Conciliation Board which includes Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole as Chairman; John L. Campon, representative of employees, and L. R. Hovey as representative of employers for its work in trying to resolve differences.

Meanwhile, it was learned today that other State agencies may examine the truck situation in Boston and Massachusetts with a view toward reaching more permanent solution of the perennial difficulties.

Essentially, the problem seems to be that the nature of the business makes regular working hours for drivers difficult to arrange. Consequently, a working week in excess of 50 hours is probably the rule rather than the exception.

Tariff Making: A Contrast In U.S. Procedure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15—Spectators at the House reciprocal trade hearing today were treated to graphic illustrations of the two methods of tariff making: what is generally termed the "scientific method" and the partisan, catch-as-catch-can debate.

A United States Tariff Commissioner, A. Manuel Fox, spoke for the method of expert and painstaking research. He gave the Ways and Means Committee a straightforward description of exactly how the reciprocal treaties were worked out. The picture, as he developed it, was one of exhaustive investigation, patient taking of businessmen's testimony, and scrupulous weighing, measuring and checking by a number of Government agencies—all conducted in an open and above-board fashion and by competent specialists.

The Ways and Means Committee itself put on an exhibition of tariff by congressional debate. Republicans arrayed against Democrats, the Committee members alternately denounced American women who wear British gloves as "Anglomaniacs" and defended American womanhood from so devastating a charge. They went into a long discussion of the effect of trade treaties on agriculture, finally conceding that they did not have the facts in hand. The witness at the moment, Undersecretary of Commerce Edward S. Noble, conceded that the discussion was outside his field, too.

There was a great deal more of sniping between the two factions and of partial discussion about this factory and that, in one Con-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

No Basis Found For Boston Revolt

A recent investigation of strikes and reputed subversive organizations in Boston disclosed no revolutionary movements, two members of the Boston Bureau of Criminal Investigation reported to Edward W. Fallon, Superintendent of Police, today.

The two officers of the city's "Red Squad," Benjamin Goodwin and William Goldston, were detailed several months ago to investigate pro-Nazi, pro-Communist, and other groups with foreign sympathies.

During this time, they attended meetings of these organizations and others, including that of the so-called "Moran Group," which they said was affiliated with the "Christian Front." The latter organization held meetings in Hibernian Hall in Roxbury, and had its headquarters in a Boston Hotel, the detectives said.

Francis P. Moran, of Dorchester, organizer of the group, said, when reached last night, that "the name, 'Christian Front,' was chosen because of the conviction that the Constitution is based on the principles and moralities of Christian civilization."

Disloyal Jolted As G-Men Balk U.S. Overthrow

'Christian Front' members arrested with arms in Brooklyn and accused of terrorist plot.

Federal G-men inquire into activities of anti-Semitic groups in United States. Seventeen members of "Christian Front" in New York charged with plotting overthrow of Government.

Departure of crew of scuttled Nazi liner Columbus from New York for Germany climaxed by arrest of Karl Schlueter, alleged Nazi secret agent, disguised as crew-member.

American Labor Party obtains court order demanding 99 defendants show cause why they should not be dropped because of Communist connections.

Nazi agents with headquarters in Mexico City reported conducting sabotage against U. S., under investigation by Mexican secret police.

Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign headquarters in New York denies organization a "Communist front." Counters with accusation Dies committee is "guilty of disregard of rules of evidence."

Workers' Alliance Attacks President for "turning to right" on Finnish question. At second annual convention in New York Alliance parallels line taken by Communist Party while denying connection with that organization.

Representative Donald L. O'Toole (D) of New York proposes in Washington United States sever relations with Russia because of subversive activities in this country.

Held as Terrorists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—An intensive inquiry into the activities and financial backing of the various anti-Semitic and subversive groups in the United States is under way today, as J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, announced from local F. B. I. headquarters the arrest of 17 members of the "Christian Front" group on charges of plotting the overthrow of the United States Government and the banishment of Jews from the United States.

Mr. Hoover reported unearthing an arms cache in Brooklyn yesterday containing explosives, rifles, ammunition and small arms hidden in a cellar. The ammunition was said to have been stolen from National Guard armories, while more than one half of the persons arrested were either New York National Guardsmen or had served in one of the other branches of national defense.

Especial interest in the arrest of the men was occasioned by the fact that the "Christian Front" has frequently been linked with the name of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Roman Catholic radio priest. Mr. Coughlin denied from Detroit yesterday, however, that he had any connection with the group and called for its prosecution. On the other hand, members of the "Christian Front" have frequently alluded to Mr. Coughlin as their leader and have been active in selling his magazine, "Social Justice."

Two Named Leaders

Mr. Hoover said the leaders of the group were William Gerard Bishop, head of a secret clique within the "Christian Front" known as the Sports Club, and John F. Cassidy, said to head the "Christian Front" in Brooklyn. Also among those arrested was John T. Prout, Jr., a Captain in the 165th National Guard Regiment here.

According to the F. B. I. head, the group had laid out a plan of action for demoralizing public authorities through a reign of terror, thus opening the way for a dictator in this country. While recruiting new members, the plan called for bombing the Jewish Daily Forward, newspaper; the Daily Worker, Communist organ; the Cameo Theater, specializing in Russian films, and the headquarters of the American League for Peace and Democracy, Mr. Hoover charged.

After this had been done, the group was said to have planned to blast bridges and to seize such key points as public utilities, the United States Customs House, the general Post Office, railway stations, telephone and radio facilities and the Federal Reserve Bank.

Prison Term Possible

Mr. Hoover told reporters that the Sports Club had rented a camp at Narrowsburg, N. Y., where its members practiced rifle-shooting and that on Jan. 20 a course in bomb throwing was to have been instituted. He said the F. B. I. inquiry had been long and thorough, and that his agents had visited the camp frequently, even taking motion pictures of the activities there.

The men were questioned in the F. B. I. offices here yesterday and the charges against them of con-

(Continued on Page 5, Column 6)

Rival Pressure Groups May Force Economies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 — Congress has made a grim discovery. The old rules of the fiscal game have been altered by President Roosevelt's new budget and by the lid imposed by the Federal debt limit. Congress is just realizing the inwardness of the situation. The result is likely to be a brand new type of struggle between rival pressure groups, of a type hitherto unknown in Washington. Already the preliminary skirmishes are under way.

It was the proposal of Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina a few years back that something like the British budget scheme should be adopted in the United States whereby the Legislature might not go above the total appropriation set by the Prime Minister, though it might reduce any item.

A condition of that sort is coming to exist in Washington. Mr. Roosevelt has proposed a budget of approximately $8,424,000,000. This is skimpy, compared to last year's $9,099,000,000. The new program will keep just beneath the debt limit, if certain new taxes are voted. This imposes a double pressure on Congress to keep within the upper limit. The lid in other words is fastened down by a couple of strong nails—the debt limit, and the fear of new taxes.

Situation Is Changed

This changes the legislative situation tremendously. So long as the top limit was movable, the pressure groups could simply demand more and more, and happily logroll each other's demands to passage in Congress. But now the pressure groups are in competition for a limited supply of money. If one group gets a big chunk, it means so much less for the other group.

If this development should stick it would revolutionize fiscal legislation in the Congress. Instead of friendly assistance between pressure groups to get as much as possible, each group would be jealously watching the other to keep it as low as possible. Nothing like this has occurred in Washington before, so far as anybody can remember. It has made Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia of the House Appropriations Committee drily comment that the prospect of economy looks better than for a long, long time.

Congressmen have been slow to see the new situation. But the realization is dawning. Nearly all newspaper attention was at first directed to the illusory scheme of Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi to set up a new joint 24-man budgetary group. His resolution passed the Senate amid considerable fanfare, but it is now definitely out in the House.

The House is jealous of its constitutional prerogative to initiate fiscal legislation, and many reporters wrote from the outset that the measure was foredoomed. The House is simply going ahead with the regular appropriation bills and starts debate tomorrow on one of the most important—one which may very well serve as a test for the new condition and for the real desire of Congress to economize. This is the independent offices supply bill, the largest appropriation of the session, which heretofore has always been a generous source of patronage and "pork."

The huge items in this bill are for the Veterans Administration, scheduled by Mr. Roosevelt's budget to get $560,000,000, and the items of public works agencies and the maritime building program, which will fill out the total to $1,000,000,000. Along with these three big items are a dozen or more lesser ones, including such "chicken feed" as the Maritime Labor Board, which is budgeted for only $173,000; Federal Trade Commission, $2,295,000; Security and Exchange Commission $5,370,000, and National Resources Planning Board, $1,105,000.

(The National Labor Relations Board, which President Roosevelt scheduled for $3,150,000 is not under this appropriation, but comes up under a later labor and social security appropriation bill.)

Not Real Economy Drive

The drive to "economize" will be directed by many enemies of the Federal Trade Commission and the S. E. C. against the comparatively modest amounts used for these police and regulatory agencies. A move to trim them to skeletons is already under way. But this is really an attack on the agencies rather than part of the economy program. If substantial economies are to be made in the independent offices bill, they must come in the big items. It is understood that Mr. Roosevelt's "rock-bottom" budget cuts have already been trimmed, in committee, by $30,000,000.

Cautious observers who originally doubted the success of the Harrison proposal are, in the same way, not yet ready to throw their caps in the air over the prospect of congressional economy. In the next five weeks Congress will probably go through the motions of economy, and will make a genuine effort to trim Mr. Roosevelt's budget estimates still further.

The House will make many cuts which the Senate will later restore as being too drastic. But this is not where the final rub will come. The story will not be told for months yet. Particularly the final chapter will deal with how much money the big veterans, farm and relief agencies get.

Farmers Promise Trouble

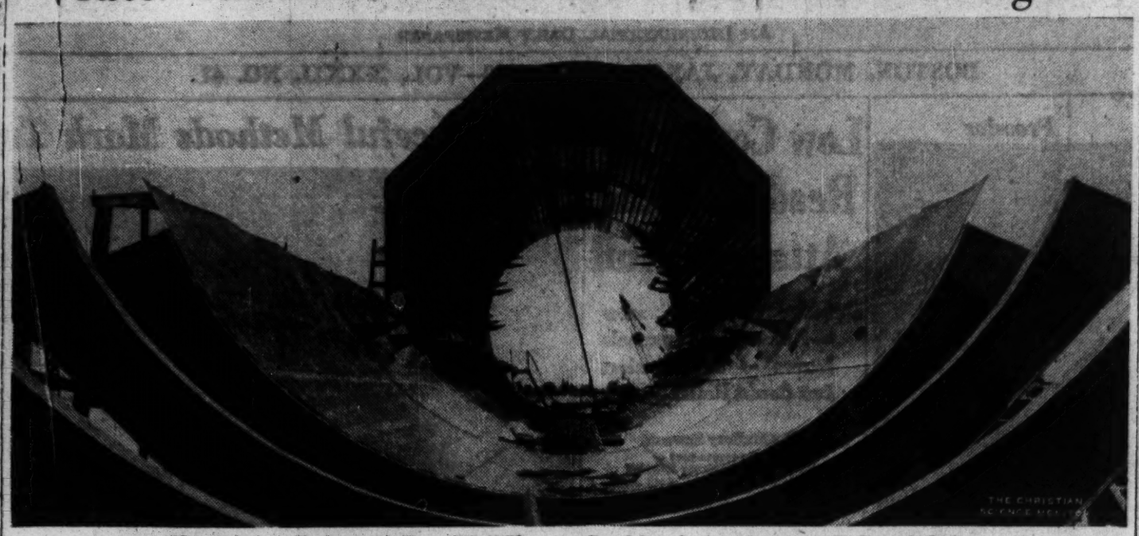
The farmers have one of the strongest pressure groups in Washington. Already the American Farm Bureau Federation has notified the President it will fight for $807,000,000 for parity payments. No such item is carried in the budget. If enacted it will mean either more taxes, a higher debt limit, or a cut in some other item.

One of the biggest Roosevelt items is for national defense. Already the other pressure groups are scanning the national defense program with the hope of slenderizing it here and there, in order to get more money for themselves.

A battle between the farm, relief and defense groups may be a titanic struggle. Something of that sort is developing in Washington. It will be different in a great many respects from other days. Instead of joining forces at the expense of the budget these groups may now have conflicting interests.

For the first time in years each has a strong reason to keep the other's hands out of the Treasury.

River Tunnel Formed on Shore and Then Submerged



Named for Father of Two Well-Known Bankheads in National Political Life

Construction of Bankhead Tunnel, Mobile, Ala., showing a section of the steel tube during process of fabrication on shore near the tunnel site. The sections were lowered one at a time into a man-made gorge in the river's bottom.

'Impossible' Tunnel Project Near Completion in Mobile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—Work is scheduled to be completed about June 1 on a $4,000,000 vehicular tunnel under the Mobile River here. It has been named the Bankhead Tunnel for the father of Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama and Speaker W. B. Bankhead. The elder Bankhead, also a United States Senator, was a well-known exponent of better highways.

The tunnel which cuts off seven miles from U. S. Highway 31, main approach to the city from the North, when completed will be rated America's most commodious sub-aquatic traffic tube, the width of its roadway and the amount of its headroom being greater than in either the Lincoln or Holland tunnels under the Hudson River.

One other distinction belongs to the Bankhead Tunnel. It is what is known as the trench type rather than the bored type, hence "sand hogs" had no place in its construction. A big ditch was excavated across the bottom of the river, the sealed sections of the circular steel tubes floated out from the fabricating plant and then sunk into place. A concrete lining was then applied to the tubes which were welded together to form one continuous tunnel. Length of the tunnel is 2,000 feet.

Dig Deep for Future

Depth of the ship canal in Mobile River (outlet to Mobile Bay for the Warrior and Tombigbee Rivers) is now 35 feet, and the top of the tunnel is being placed 45 feet below the surface, so that a channel as deep as that of New York Harbor can eventually be dug without interference with the tunnel. The tube sections are 34 feet in diameter, which means that a trench 44 feet in depth had to be dug in the river bed.

The width of roadway in the tunnel is 21 feet from curb to curb or quite ample for two-way traffic. In addition there is a catwalk on either side for use by the police and tunnel employees. Under the roadway is quite a space for drainage.

At the east entrance of the tunnel provision has been made for massive storm gates which can be inclosed when Mobile Bay waters engulf Cochrane Causeway. Five minutes will be required to close these gates.

Double Federal Aid

In building the Mobile approach to the tunnel it was necessary temporarily to remove a statute of Admiral Raphael Semmes, Confederate naval commander, which has stood at a busy intersection for 40 years. The monument was stored in the City Hall until such time as it can be re-erected.

The Tunnel is being financed through a $1,500,000 Public Works Administration grant and a $2,500,000 Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan to the City of Mobile, sponsor of the project. The Arundel Corporation of Baltimore is the general contractor.

When negotiations for construction of the tunnel began one year ago, many Mobilians said that it would never be built. Even now wit' the project nearly half completed there are still to be found doubting Thomases among the inhabitants.

Blind Girl Wins Oratory Contest

HOBOKEN, N. J. (AP)—Eleanor Duncan smiled when she won a sectional American Legion oratorical contest on Jan. 12 and gave her manuscript to the judges.

It was written in Braille.

Officials said they were unaware that the Demarest High School senior was blind when she entered the contest.

Eleanor said she hoped her oration on "The Powers of the President of the United States" would win a $4,000 national prize so that she may continue her study of music.

McGill Installs Its New Principal

MONTREAL, Jan. 13 (AP)—Frank Cyril James was installed yesterday as the twelfth Principal and Vice-Chancellor of McGill University.

Mr. James succeeded Dr. Lewis William Douglas, who resigned to become president of a United States insurance company.

Mr. James was Director of McGill's School of Commerce until he succeeded Dr. Douglas Jan. 1. He is a native of London, England, but has spent much of his life in the United States.

New Highway Leads To Central Florida

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla.—A new scenic motor route into central Florida is being charted this year for the first time under the name of the St. Johns River Trail.

Following the banks of the subtropical St. Johns River, one of the few rivers in North America to flow north from its source, the road leaves Jacksonville and passes through Green Cove Springs, Palatka, Crescent City, Deland, Sanford and terminates here.

Co-operation of U. S. Ships Eases Blockade Friction

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—American shipping interests, shelving their rights under international law, are working with the British authorities to the best of their ability in an effort to eliminate causes of friction.

As a result, many annoyances in relations with Britain that bothered the State Department during the early days of the World War have been avoided. It has given the Department a strong talking point, too, when it has had occasion to protest against alleged violations of American rights.

"It is my belief," Secretary of State Cordell Hull said in a recent note to London, "that such a spirit of liberality on the part of American shipping interests should be met by a corresponding degree of accommodation and flexibility on the part of the British Government."

How U. S. Co-operates

The co-operation being practiced by American maritime interests comes under five main headings:

1. "Navicerts." This hybrid, standing for navigation certificates, is issued by British Consulates to American shippers who apply for them. It certifies that the British Consul has satisfied himself that the cargo of a ship sailing from an American port does not contain contraband and is destined for a neutral, not for Germany. Possession of a navicert generally means speedier handling for a ship if it is overhauled by a British (or French) warship.

2. Airmailing manifests. On invitation of the British authorities, American shippers are airmailing to the British Ministry for Economic Warfare their ships' manifest showing the composition and destinations of the cargo. The manifests arrive in time for British authorities to check over the items and destinations in advance. An average of three days is saved in handling the ship's examination when it reaches a control port.

Guarantee Given

3. "Black Diamond guarantee." This made its appearance only a few weeks ago, It works like this:

An American ship bound to Geona, Italy, is stopped at Gibraltar. The British examiners are not satisfied that some items of cargo are not really destined for Germany. Rather than undergo long delay while the consignees are checked, the shipping company gives a "black diamond guarantee." The Captain says, in effect:

"If you let me proceed, I will guarantee not to unload these items at Genoa unless meantime your checkup has shown they are O. K. If your checkup shows they are suspect I guarantee to bring them back with me."

The guarantee took its name from the Black Diamond Steamship Company, which first employed it with the British.

4. American steamship companies have retained legal counsel in London to work with officials of the British Ministry for Economic Warfare to facilitate their co-operation.

5. American shippers have accepted the British contraband list. They are turning down cargoes which they believe to be suspicious, that is, of a contraband nature and ultimately destined to Germany.

U. S. Family Strong But Questioning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 — The American family, keystone of democracy, is not crumbling but only turning to face new problems.

That is the conclusion of a committee report filed for discussion at the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy, convening here Jan. 18.

Pointing to the shrinkage in size of families in the last century, the committee recommends that less time be spent in discussing whether this change is right or wrong and more time in making necessary adjustments in family attitudes and functions.

"The sharp decrease in the number and extent of the tasks carried on within the household has apparently limited the number of things the group 'can do together,'" says the report. "Many of the age-old means of expressing tender love and interest have been taken over by community agencies.

Shift in Relationships

"Many of the simpler and easier ways of giving responsibility to growing children have been taken out of the family's control. There has been a rapid shift—for all of its members—from the question 'What can I do for those I love?' to 'What do I mean to those I love?'"

Recognizing that some see this as a "thrilling venture in human relationships," while others are confused and empty-handed," the committee nevertheless insists that the family will continue to be the foundation of democracy.

"We believe," says their report, "that the schools, the various character-building agencies, and social agencies can never be satisfactory substitutes for the integrity of American family life and its dedication to the task of the proper preparation of children for the venture in citizenship."

Miss Katharine Lenroot, Chief of the United States Children's Bureau, also made public today the preliminary report of the Committee on Education, urging extension of educational opportunity to every child and larger units of local school administration.

Reduction of inequalities in educational opportunities by both state and Federal action is held desirable in the report.

Co-operative Attitude

Turning its attention to the schoolroom, the committee advises further recognition to human relationships in curricula. "A first step," says the report, "is to replace the competitive spirit that characterizes the traditional schoolroom with an atmosphere of co-operation in which each child gives something of his own personality and experience. The school should encourage observation and frank discussion, in suitable groups of problems and conflicts that arise in the student's experience."

The school plant comes in for discussion with a strong plea for general betterment. So does the teacher. Suggested are high minimum salaries, sound retirement systems, tenure surrounded by reasonable safeguards.

Need for the development of public opinion which will demand library service in spite of its cost, and encouragement of Federal and state aid to supplement local resources is described in a memorandum on libraries prepared for the conference.

Labor 'Rise Up' Demand Brings Critical Reply

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—A proposal by Daniel J. Tobin, a Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor, that the rank and file on both sides of the labor war "rise up" and demand a settlement by labor leaders, brought a critical reply today from George Q. Lynch, head of the A. F. of L.'s Pattern Makers League.

Mr. Lynch said in a statement that Mr. Tobin's proposal was a call for "more revolution and insubordination."

Mr. Tobin is head of the powerful Teamsters' Union and a member of the A. F. of L. Executive Council. In Washington he is considered a close adviser of the Roosevelt Administration.

His proposal for a rank and file uprising to bring about a settlement of the four-year-old split in labor's ranks was contained in an editorial appearing under his name in the Teamsters' Union official magazine.

Mr. Tobin asserted that 95 per cent of the "fault-finding" against the Wagner Act was due to the so-called labor war, and that less than "one dozen men on both sides are responsible for the division of 8,000,000 workers."

The "boss" of the Teamsters' Union proposed that local, State and international bodies of labor unions should "voice their disgust and disappointment" over the continuation of the labor war. Mass meetings should be held everywhere, he said, and declarations sent to labor leaders and President Roosevelt.

Echoing a viewpoint previously expressed by Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Tobin declared that labor unity was essential "at this critical time in the history of the world."

In prompt reply to Mr. Tobin, Mr. Lynch said the Pattern Makers League was a supporter of New Deal legislation, but had not allowed itself to "become an errand boy for New Deal opportunists."

"And it is revelant to add," Mr. Lynch said, "that Mr. Tobin's recommendation for revolution as a means to an end is in line with Communistic 'ideology.' It seems obvious that Mr. Tobin has become their latest and most important unwitting assistant."

Referring to John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers Union as a source of campaign contributions to the Democratic Party, Mr. Lynch said:

"We express the hope that Mr. Tobin is not permitting the potential contribution of the Miners' Union to the Democratic campaign fund to further warp his seldom too good judgment."

Mr. Lewis' miners contributed nearly $600,000 to the Democratic campaign in 1936. Its plans for the 1940 campaign, however, have not been announced.

Revolt Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 — A rank-and-file revolt among the 8,000,000 organized workers in the United States to force peace between the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor factions is openly preached in an editorial by Daniel J. Tobin, President of the International Brotherhood of teamsters (A. F. of L.), just arriving here, which asserts that "less than one dozen men on both sides are responsible for the division of 8,000,000 workers."

In one of the most hard-hitting statements by any prominent labor leader of either faction since the great labor rift began, Mr. Tobin, who served in the labor division of the Democratic National Committee in 1936, and who has friends in both camps of the labor army warned that peace is "absolutely imperative."

"Ninety-five per cent" of labor's faultfinding with the Wagner Act, he charges, arises directly from the labor schism, and today the "greatest piece of progressive, liberal legislation ever enacted in behalf of labor" is threatened by the present conflict. This fall's election may preserve the act through this session of Congress, Mr. Tobin asserts, but he warns that "after the next election, in the spring of 1941, you can look for a destruction or a tearing to pieces of the Wagner Act" and other labor benefits.

Only Hope

"Reaction," Mr. Tobin declares, "has set in." The only hope for Labor is in unity, he declares.

"You ask me what's the answer, and I say the answer is that the rank and file everywhere rise up and demand, by public expressions, mass meetings and by resolutions and declarations, that the committees representing both sides get together and settle this trouble one way or another. Neither side has to sacrifice very much in order to bring about a settlement. Less than one dozen men on both sides are responsible for the division of 8,000,000 workers. Let the workers ask themselves why 8,000,000 organized workers allow a few men to keep them separated in two or three rival organizations."

Mr. Tobin's editorial has created a stir in labor circles and in government quarters dealing with the problem. Many observers see the only hope of labor peace now in a rank-and-file revolt such as he urges.

'Freedom of Air' Pledged By FCC to Radio Stations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 — To whatever extent the United States Government influences what 130,000,000 Americans listen to over 40,000,000 radio sets at one time or another 24 hours a day, it is rededicating itself to freedom of the air.

Conscious of the fact that in totalitarian states radiocasting is one of the chief instruments of dictatorship and that over their radios only one kind of information, one side of any question, one opinion can be expressed, the Federal Communications Commission, in its report to Congress today underlines its intention not to censor American radio programs.

The Commission, which is charged with allotting wavelengths and regulating radio, repeats its assurances that it will in no way "interfere with the right of free speech by means of radio communication."

Public Service the Key

While emphasizing that complete freedom must remain the right of audible journalism—the radio—just as freedom is the constitutional right of printed journalism—the newspaper—the Commission placed public service as "the basic consideration in licensing broadcast stations" and appealed to the radio industry to use its great power as a public trust.

"Just as it may be a powerful instrumentality for public good," the FCC pointed out to Congress, "so a broadcast station has potentialities of causing great public harm, and it is accordingly imperative that the limited broadcast channels belonging to the public should be intrusted to those who have a sense of public responsibility."

And with a view to maintaining a standard of impartiality in the use of the radio during the coming presidential campaign, the Commission drew attention to the regulation that if a broadcasting station permits any legally qualified candidate for public office to have time on its station, equal opportunities must be afforded to all other such candidates.

Radio's Only Curbs

The Commission warns, however, that the broadcasting stations "have no power of censorship over the material broadcast" by legally qualified candidates for public office. It states that the only matter definitely barred from the air are "lotteries and kindred enterprises, and obscene, indecent, or profane language."

The continued growth of the industry is reflected in the fact that 29 new radio stations were licensed last year, while 76 applications were denied. During 1938, the latest year for which figures are available, 660 standard broadcast stations reported total broadcast revenues of more than $111,000,000, or a net broadcast revenue of about $19,000,000. These stations employed 23,000 persons with a payroll in excess of $45,000,000.

Interest in amateur radio continues high, nearly 50,000 licenses being issued to amateur operators. In addition, 15,000 commercial operator licenses were granted, more than 550 new police radio systems, mostly in smaller communities, were authorized, and nearly 250 forestry radio systems were approved.

65,000 Radio Stations

A total of 65,000 radio stations of all types are now licensed by the FCC. This includes 800 standard broadcast stations, 600 stations other than standard, 400 experimental stations, 3,800 ship radio stations, 1,800 aviation radio stations, 1,100 police, 250 forestry, 54,000 amateur and 300 coastal radio stations.

The Commission does not expect radical developments in the field of television in the near future and is concerned that it be protected from premature promotion. It says that television has barely emerged from the technical research state and that its commercial development must come slowly and orderly.

German Families Discomforted By Coal and Food Shortages

How a cold spell of almost unheard of severity in Berlin for a time dislocated not only the coal service, but transportation generally and hence the food supply, giving a hard-pressed Government new and unexpected problems, is told by a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in the fifth of a series of articles on conditions in Germany today.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 15—While it is warmer now, it has been very cold here for three weeks—almost unbearably so to a city which is not accustomed to the real northern cold and is ill supplied with adequate clothing for such conditions. It has been Berlin's longest and sharpest cold spell in 10 years. Added to other strains on the normal life of the community already caused by war, it made people uncomfortable and gave the Government serious new problems to contend with.

Perhaps it has been a good thing for the Government. The strain on the transportation and distribution systems showed up their weak points and provided an opportunity to remedy them against other conditions which might be more protracted than a cold wave.

The certainty that the cold could not last much longer helped to make it bearable to women who had only silk stockings to withstand the biting wind or homes unheated except by kitchen stoves, to men whose offices no longer have heat, to those whom work keeps in the open in clothes adequate to a normal Berlin winter, but scarcely so for the steady succession of days of weather which made ears sting in 30 seconds.

Restrictions on Fuel

In many apartment houses hot water has been shut off to conserve fuel. In many homes or apartments, where coal is too low to keep the central heating plants going, an emergency stove has been installed and the family huddles in a single heated room. The cold was also responsible for a sharp, if temporary, contraction in the variety of food available in the city.

Despite the abundance of the potato crop, actual shortage in the markets caused purchases to be limited to three pounds in some markets. Some factories undertook to obtain large supplies for their employees. Cabbage for a time was practically the only green vegetable available outside the fashionable hotels, which still boast of carrots. Chicory was all that was left for salad even in the hotels.

So far as the coal shortage was concerned, the fault lay in the extra strain put on the transportation system by the unusual demand. Due to coal rationing in the early part of winter, few houses or other buildings have had a reserve of supplies. The result is that the local urban delivery system has had to attempt to give everybody a small amount to tide them along for a few days at a time.

Troopers Shovel Coal

The Storm Troopers, who have so often borne the brunt of the party struggle and so seldom reaped its rewards, were organized into emergency coal shoveling squads at the railroad yards on Sundays and helped in the house-to-house distribution. Even the anti-aircraft gun crews, relieved by the inactivity of the guns in the Berlin district, were sent to shovel coal.

Wheel barrows and baby carriages were mobilized in a desperate effort to keep a few pounds of coal ahead in each house. The greatest weakness appeared to be in the local delivery system.

Danger of Food Freezing

The enhanced food stringency was due almost entirely to the weather. It was useless to attempt to transport potatoes in such weather, because they would have frozen en route. The same was true of turnips, cabbages, and other vegetables, which are now available again in adequate quantities.

Berlin for the time was reduced to a diet restricted to little more than meat, bread and cabbage, and, when still available, potatoes. The situation was unquestionably worse in Berlin than anywhere else. The regulations, which are enforced to the letter here, are observed far more leniently in the smaller cities where farm supplies are nearer and there isn't the same sense of necessity to set an example to the rest of the country. One hundred grams of meat sometimes seems to be miraculously two or three times as large in small towns as it does in Berlin. And of course farmers, being producers, do not need cards.

As for clothes the best stores display attractive winter costumes in their windows, but few Berliners will use up four fifths of their year's clothing allowance on a winter outfit that can be used only for a short portion of the year, so men donned ear muffs and women wrapped scarfs over their heads. All shunned the open streets as much as possible and many cheered each other up with the latest joke that the cold wave was the first import from Russia.

The Germans Found the Bomb

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 15 (AP)—How the crew of the captured German liner Düsseldorf tried to sink her with a time bomb while a British prize crew was aboard was told Saturday by an authoritative source.

The 4,930-ton prize of war, captured off Chile Dec. 15, arrived here under British nationality and renamed the "Poland" in honor of Commander John R. Poland of H. M. S. Despatch, which seized her.

This is the story related by the informant.

At the time of the capture the Nazi crew was transferred to the Despatch and the prize crew put aboard.

As the Düsseldorf proceeded, the German captain was overheard to remark in German to one of his crew: "They won't get far."

A British officer reported to Commander Poland, who at once suspected a time bomb had been planted.

Commander Poland ordered the German crew back on board their ship and told the men to find the bomb or they would be left to blow up.

They found the bomb.

Soviet Ship Held

HONG KONG (AP)—Agents for the 2,492-ton Soviet Russian Steamer Selenga, brought into the Crown Colony port by the British for contraband examination, cabled Moscow Jan. 15 urging that a protest be sent to London demanding immediate release. The stopping of the Selenga was the first action of the kind by the British China Fleet since the European war started. She was brought into harbor Jan. 13.

Norse Ship Mined

OSLO, Jan 15 (AP)—The landing of five survivors yesterday disclosed that the 1,150-ton Norwegian Steamer Fredville sank after striking a mine in the North Sea Jan. 11. Eleven persons were missing.

A German steamer, believed to be the 6,418-ton Trautenfels, was reported in distress Jan. 14 off Folla fjord in a heavy sea.

Commanders Assigned For U. S. Battleships

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy assigned new commanders Jan. 12 to the battleships Colorado, Texas, and New York.

Capt. Richard S. Edwards, Commander of the New London, Conn., Submarine Base, was given command of the Colorado, effective in May. His home is in Philadelphia. Commander John L. Hall of Williamsburg, Va., was ordered detached from duty in May at the Naval War College to command the Texas.

Capt. Clarence L. Hinkamp, a member of the Naval Examining Board, was ordered transferred in April to command of the New York.

Hunter College Names Two to Professorships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The appointment of Dr. Hoxie Neale Fairchild, associate professor of English in the Graduate School of Columbia University, and Dr. Carroll R. Daugherty, chief of the Research and statistics branch of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor, to professorships at Hunter College was announced Jan. 13.

Dr. Fairchild was a William Bayard Cutting travelling fellow in 1925. He taught English at Columbia College and Barnard College.

Dr. Daugherty, a Harrison Fellow in Economics at the University of Pennsylvania, was Professor of Industry at the University of Alabama and Professor of Economics at the University of Pittsburgh.

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Mr. Markham Goes to Supreme Court

It is there that he finds the perfect balance without which, he says, no State can exist.

Following is the seventh in a series recording the discoveries and reflections in the Nation's capital of a writer long known to readers of The Christian Science Monitor for his warm and revealing dispatches from Europe and various parts of the United States.

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Well, I've had my day in court. I wasn't convicted, either. And what a court it was! The Supreme Court of the United States. That was one of the most instructive experiences I ever had.

The Supreme Court was one of my treasures I hadn't quite appreciated. I never fully realized what an institution, I, as an American citizen, had at my disposal. I don't know how many lawyers you have serving you. In any case, I surmise you pay them good and plenty. But I'm sure they aren't equal to those on my Supreme Court.

And have no doubt about it that it is mine! Why, you ought to see me enter. I just go up the grand marble steps, past the magnificent columns, through the main door, plump into a marble palace. No knocking, ringing of bells, or presenting of tickets. I view the majestic, white structure for a moment, then traverse a vast and splendid hall, pass between heavy, solemn, graceful curtains and sit down on a long, soft-cushioned bench—in the Supreme Court. There I am, Reuben, the grandson of Jeptha. And right in front of me are all the Justices. It was just as simple as that.

It Breathes Americanism

A visit to the Supreme Court increases your love for America and your confidence in America. Here is a very great thing that really is just as it ought to be. I don't mean all the decisions, but the methods and spirit. Nobody shoves you about; nobody looks suspiciously at you. You are treated as though you belonged, as though that were your Supreme Court.

And Americans like that. There were many visitors. Both men and women. And especially young people. They were quiet, respectful, appreciative. They treated great judges as judges deserve and were treated as citizens deserve.

The building itself is one of the finest in America, in the whole world for that matter. You might consider it too large, too costly, and its grand colonnades too pompous. But I liked it very much. It's the sort of building a supreme institution of the American Republic deserves. It is a symbol of righteousness with order. It is an emblem of our belief that in our Republic we shall all be judged fairly.

No Attempt at Display

They did not attempt to enhance the appearance of objectivity by elaborate costuming. They wore simple black gowns, which behind the table were hardly noticeable. Lawyers addressing them said. "Yes, sir," and "No, sir," more frequently than "Your honor." There was no tenseness, strain, or vain display.

As I watched the Court at work I could not but think of all the burning prayers men have raised to God for justice. What the Hebrew prophets wanted above all was justice. "Let righteousness roll down as waters," urged Amos. "What does thy God require of thee but to do justice!" exclaimed Micah. Micah also cried, "Ye princes abhor judgment and pervert equity—ye judge for rewards. Therefore, Zion shall be plowed as a field." And concerning the Messiah the prophets said, "With righteousness shall he judge the poor, with equity shall he plead the cases of the meek. Righteousness shall be the girdle of his loins."

Beneath the Robes—Men

During most of history there has been no justice for little men. Against the people who worked, all the courts during most of the centuries were "packed." The gods, the priests, the barracks, the schools, the throne, were usually on the side of the strong against the weak. Judges judged "after the sight of their eyes." They took rewards. They often added to the burdens of the heavy-laden.

But whether the ideal society was envisaged in this world or in the next, men have always realized it must have fair judges. Some such court as I lingered in so long today is what oppressed men and women of all generations have dreamed of.

Of course, this one is not perfect. Not by any means. No court can be perfect. Justices are men. They have prejudices, shortcomings, ambitions. Those eight men behind the table were quite similar to us 80 common people in front. The flimsy black robes didn't transform them. This Supreme Court has made exceedingly serious mistakes, because it is like you and me. Umpires are much like the ball players. Judges are former partisans of some kind.

However, this court by and large is the most balanced American institution and one of the most essential. Any democracy must have solidity along with elasticity, stability along with dynamic movement. The Supreme Court supplies both, or rather guarantees both. Without this Supreme Court America could not endure.

The Supreme Court is a preserver and adjuster. It keeps the channel of American progress open and it also keeps the stream from over-flowing. If one may use a vulgar comparison, the Supreme Court performs the function of the transmission in an auto, of the gear shifts. The motor in this case is the longings, desires, interests, passions of the American nation.

Every State Needs a Balancer

This is elemental knowledge for all Americans. An ignorant amateur might ask, "Why all the costly complicated devices of the transmission? Why not attach the motor directly to the drive wheels." Every driver knows such an auto would be useless—also dangerous.

Now, any State as large as America must have a balancing mechanism for making adjustments. Let me give two examples of great modern social organizations that were wrecked because they lacked this balancing, adjusting apparatus. One was the League of Nations. It was stable, but not elastic. It was grand, noble, solid, but could not adjust itself.

The League was like our Constitution would be with no Supreme Court to re-interpret it, to renew it, rejuvenate it. The League realized that there must be constant adjustments in a changing world, but had no organ, no force, no authority to effect them. So it crashed. As always in such cases, war came to make the adjustment.

The United States is the most complicated, intricate, and gigantic State in the Western world. It goes without saying that we can't be governed by a static Constitution drawn up by 55 men under rather primitive conditions 150 years ago. That is certain. And it is also certain mere temporary majorities should not always impose their will.

America Would Break

Then we might fall into the situation of Germany, Italy, Russia or Japan. America would break into pieces. There would be an explosion. We are full of explosive material. We are impulsive people who like to act on the principle of, "Give me liberty or give me death." We still have flaming regional loyalties and burning provincial animosities. We have often cried, "If you don't play my way, I'll break up the game." Why, many of our states now are raising local tariff walls. Every single day we have need of balance, adjustment, elasticity.

We require a liquid Constitution. The Supreme Court is that. It is a living, moving, growing Constitution. When we go up a hill we must shift into low so as not to stop, going down hill we apply the brakes so as not to run away, at the curves we slow down so as to avoid an accident. The Supreme Court does that for us.

The Supreme Court sometimes fails. It may be too elastic or too rigid. But without it, our democracy would fail. Our republic would be doomed.

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Charles E. Hughes
Chief Justice of the United States, with Supreme Court Building as a background.

Fall of Abe Cabinet Linked To Food and Fuel Shortages

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Three 'F's'—Food, Fuel, and Foreign Affairs—have been responsible for Japan's latest Cabinet crisis, its third in 12 months.

Put in office Aug. 29 by an Army faction, headed by Gen. Toshizo Nishio and Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, the Cabinet of Gen. Nobuyuki Abe soon found itself face to face with a serious shortage of rice.

The main cause of the shortage was a distressing crop in Korea, where Japan secures its annual deficit of rice. But there were numerous contributing factors, attributable to the Japanese invasion of China.

Japan's soil this year refused to yield the usual harvest, for there were no hands to till the fields and no fertilizer to fatten the land. The countryside has been drained of man power by the Army and the booming war industry.

Special Labor Brigades

The crisis reached a point where the Government was compelled to form special labor brigades of school youths and the Army reluctantly demobilized some of its units to help the farmers with their work.

As rice became scarce, speculators began to hoard the staple, in the expectation of higher prices. They did not have to wait long, for the Government promptly raised the official rate by nearly one yen ($0.23) a bushel.

There have been persistent, although unconfirmed, reports of rice riots at isolated points throughout the country. General Nishio dispatched 40,000 bushels of rice to Osaka and promised more, but this was no more than a drop in the bucket, for Osaka alone consumes 75,000 bushels daily. The Government bought some rice abroad, mainly in Indo-China, but with foreign exchange scarce it has been reluctant to make such purchases.

When winter set in, an acute shortage of fuel was added to the Government's concern. To an extent, the scarcity of coal was a tribute to the effective work of guerillas in North China. But also responsible for the shortage was the remarkable expansion of war industries in Manchuria and Japan. The heavy flow of Manchurian coal to Nippon was reduced to a mere trickle last year because of the Army's ambitious program of industrial expansion in the puppet state.

Drought Augments Crisis

In Japan itself supply could not keep pace with demand. Gradually the so-called "nonessential" industries—even as important as cement and shipbuilding—were deprived of their fuel quota in favor of industries catering to Army needs. A severe drought, which reduced the output of hydro-electric power, also played its part.

Finding their allotment of coal cut, power plants reduced their supply of power to fertilizer plants. The latter automatically curtailed their output, leaving farmers in despair and contributing to the food problem.

From the "nonessential" industries to private homes was but a short step. Housewives were ordered to cut consumption of gas. Heating systems in dwellings remained cold. Schools ordered pupils to bring firewood to the classrooms.

With rice bowls empty and houses cold, Japanese critics became legion. Most of them appeared dissatisfied with the Abe Cabinet's reversal of the former pro-Axis policy to one of amity with the Democracies. Some groups attacked General Abe for negotiating an armistice with the Soviets. Others approved of closer bonds with Moscow, but demanded stern retaliation for the United States' "unfriendliness."

American "Menace"

In a typical comment, the Miyako Tokyo daily said:

"Soviet Russia is seeking the adjustment of relations with Japan, and Germany and Italy are also desirous of restoring relations with this country to the former basis of intimacy. In facing the American menace, the question of alliance with these powers must necessarily come up for serious consideration."

All doubts of the shaky position of the Cabinet were removed late in December, when the majority of Diet members demanded its resignation. It was at this time that the Cabinet made an attempt to secure major concessions from Washington by openly admitting that its fate rested on the State Department's willingness to be charitable.

The United States refused to be swayed by these considerations.

The new Cabinet will begin its existence with a heavy burden, compounded of near-famine in food and fuel, continued war in China, a tremendous $2,500,000,000 budget, and the necessity of raising taxes. There is also the pressing problem of relations with the United States, which focuses upon the American reticence over renewal of the now denounced 1911 trade treaty with Japan.

Yonai Cabinet

TOKYO, Jan. 15 (AP)—Japan's new Premier, Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai, completed a Cabinet today which continued Gen. Shunroku Hata and Vice Admiral Zengo Yoshida, as War and Navy Ministers, posts they occupied in the outgoing Cabinet of Gen. Nobuyuki Abe. Other members of the Cabinet are: Foreign Affairs, Hachiro Arita; Finance, Yukio Sakurauchi; Home, Count Hideo Kodama; Justice, Shotatsu Kinura; Education, Chinjiro Matuura; Agriculture, Toshio Shimada; Commerce, Ginjiro Fujiwara; Communications, Masanori Katsu; Railways, Tsuruhei Matsuno; Overseas, Gen. Kuniaki Moiso; Welfare, Shigeru Yoshida.

Behind the Headlines

Simple friendship based on kindly understanding more important than cunning alliances.

Simple friendship between Nations based on kindly, sympathetic understanding, is daily being demonstrated to be more important and more valuable than the most cunningly contrived alliances.

An alliance is not worth the paper the treaty is written on, unless it is formed in good faith. But genuine friendship between people is always a salutary and healing force, which it is not even necessary to record in written treaties.

Examples of both these types of international agreements abound today.

Russo-German Pact

As an example of the supposedly clever and ingenuous treaty without true found national affections, consider the notorious Russo-German "nonaggression" pact, which has yielded and is still yielding strange and unexpected fruit.

This treaty was negotiated with the intention of making conquests possible without serious opposition from France and Great Britain. It was to produce a peace based on aggression, through instilling fear in those who might oppose it.

The result has been the opposite of what was intended. The treaty produced not peace, but war. Conclusion of this pact was a primary factor in bringing Britain and France to declare war.

Nazis Miscalculate

In addition to this first miscalculation, the German Government is almost daily discovering that the pact with Russia is producing unforeseen and unfavorable consequences. It was the agreement with Germany which emboldened Russia to attack Finland. Russia's attack on its little neighbor immediately antagonized Italy which had formed a pact with Germany.

But the Rome-Berlin axis was also a mere arrangement of convenience, and the Russian offensive has put an almost insuperable strain upon it. Germany through making an unprincipled bargain with Russia is in a fair way to lose its only other supposed ally in Europe, Italy.

One of the strangest chicks to be hatched from the Russo-German egg is the aid that Gen. Francisco Franco of Spain, is now openly giving to the Finns, for Gen. Francisco Franco, it will be recalled, owed his victory in the Spanish civil war in part to German aid in men and airplanes. Germany thought that by aiding General Franco, it was establishing a friend of Germany on France's back-door step. An arrangement which was thought to be very clever, from the strategical point of view. But here is General Franco, helping the Finns just as France is doing. He appears to have turned out to be a better friend of France than of Germay.

And Germany, which concluded its nonaggression treaty with Russia in order to be sure of needed supplies from that quarter, finds that it is not getting them because Russia needs all its materials to fight the Finns.

Wide World

"One of the strangest chicks to be hatched from the Russo-German egg is the aid that Gen. Francisco Franco of Spain is now openly giving to the Finns."

U. S.-Anglo relations are viewed in contrast with Russian-German non-aggression pact.

Tragic Comedy

There would be a great deal of opera bouffe, of slapstick comedy, in all this if it were not so tragic; if it were not resulting in the slaughter of innocents and the further enslavement of unoffending peoples.

The Russo-German pact, prime example of supposedly clever manipulation, has accomplished little of what it was expected to accomplish, and brought much unforeseen tragedy upon its participants and others.

U. S.-Anglo Relations

In striking contrast to this bargain of expediency is another international understanding of an entirely different kind; the relationship between the United States and Great Britain. This is not an alliance. Its nature and its terms are not embodied in any treaty or document. They do not trest upon any diplomatic arrangement of expediency. Yet the consequences of this arrangement are more important, more potent, than could ever be attained by any formal pact. There is genuine good-will and high esteem between the American and British people. Every poll of public opinion in the United States shows an overwhelming sympathy for the cause of the Allies, as contracted with the totalitarian states.

This is the kind of international agreement that really amounts to something. It will still be strong when pacts and treaties are forgotten.

Rex Miller.

Roosevelt Asks Vast Playground in TVA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—President Roosevelt submitted to Congress today a proposal by the Tennessee Valley Authority to convert the area encompassed by the TVA development in six southern states into a giant national playground.

"Many of our citizens and even Government officials hold a belief," the President said in a special message to Congress transmitting the report, "that the purpose of the act creating the (Tennessee Valley) Authority was primarily the development of electric power.

"It is perhaps time to call attention to this utter fallacy."

Flood Control Aspects

Additional objectives, Mr. Roosevelt said, were to control flood damage—estimated at $20,000,000 annually—and to make the river navigable. In its broader sense the TVA was formed, he continued, "to raise the standards of life by increasing social and economic advantages in a given area."

Power development, the President declared, was only a part—"and ultimately only a small part"—of the social and economic effort in the Tennessee watershed.

With his message he transmitted a study prepared by TVA on recreation possibilities in the area. The report, signed by Harcourt A. Morgan, Chairman, called attention to the fact that TVA's lakes had supplied the region with "the one element which nature omitted from an otherwise lavish recreational endowment."

Asks More Power

Mr. Morgan said in a letter to the President that the TVA Act of 1933 authorized a study of the region from a recreational viewpoint, but that the TVA Board still lacked power to carry out its own recommendation. He suggested that Congress grant TVA this additional power.

"Such powers," the report said, "should include authority to construct and to operate recreation facilities on property acquired in connection with the primary purposes of the water control program; to utilize the work relief resources of such agencies as the NYA, WPA, and CCC in carrying out the fundamental program; and, at least during a trial period in which management problems and public demand can be more fully explored, to operate recreation facilities developed under the program, either directly or through a system of carefully supervised concessions."

Roosevelt Text on TVA

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Here is the text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress today transmitting recommendations for recreational development of the TVA area:

So much publicity has been given by the press and in other ways to the power development feature of the work of the Tennessee Valley Authority that it is fair to assume that many of our citizens and even Government officials hold a belief that the purpose of the act creating the Authority was primarily the development of electric power.

It is perhaps time to call attention to this utter fallacy.

The original legislation, based on my recommendation to the Congress in 1933, was intended—in part as an experimental project—to raise the standards of life by increasing social and economic advantages in a given area, in this case the whole of the watershed which runs into the Tennessee River and including portions of many states.

Flood Control Objective

Part of this objective meant the elimination of very large annual damage to life and property as a result of floods; and, therefore, it was planned to build a series of dams in the Tennessee River and on some of its many tributaries. The building of such dams would, it was figured, reduce property damage which had averaged $20,000,000 a year for a long time. The building of such dams would also make possible the production of a large amount of electric power and would also afford barge navigation for many hundreds of miles up the river.

Furthermore, the original objective of the law included many other things, such as the planting of water-retaining forests near the headwaters of the many rivers and streams, the terracing of farm hillsides, the building of small check-dams, the development of fertilizer, the diversification of crops and other soil-building methods, the improvement of highways and other forms of transportation, the bringing in of small industries, the extension of rural electric lines, and many other similar activities.

In other words, it is time that people should understand that power development was only a part—and ultimately only a relatively small part—of a great social and economic experiment in one of our major watersheds.

Report on Recreation

From time to time I have transmitted on the Congress special reports from the Tennessee Valley Authority relating to special subjects in the progress of this great task. I am transmitting herewith the latest of these reports, a monograph on the "Recreation Development of the Tennessee River System." This summarizes "the results that have been accomplished through certain experiments and demonstrations in this field and contains specific conclusions and recommendations with respect to additional legislation on this subject." It is coming to be realized more and more that in the improvement of our American civilization we cannot stop at hospitals and schools any more than we can confine ourselves to strictly economic subjects. Recreation in its broad sense is a definite factor in the improvement of the bodies and minds of our future citizens.

I hope that this report, which is only one of many which the Tennessee Valley Authority has made from time to time will dispel any erroneous impression that the Tennessee Valley Authority's work is concerned principally with the mere development of electric power.

South Moves Nearer Margarine Tax Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The National Cotton Council's campaign to wipe out "discriminatory taxes" on oleomargarine, a cottonseed product, appeared a step nearer its goal today.

Tentative plans for a meeting between Southern cotton interests and Wisconsin dairymen to settle differences arising from the Northern State's 15-cents-a-pound tax on margarine have been announced at Memphis, Tenn., following a conference between Wisconsin's Gov. Julius P. Heil and the Council's Trade Barrier Committee.

Federal Liquor Laws Tighten Up in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — There has been a steady decline in the number of violations of Federal liquor laws in Virginia during the past several years and particularly in the past year, according to John H. Wickham, in charge of the alcohol tax unit here.

Pointing to the co-operation of the Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control Board the report showed that Federal authorities made 155 arrests and captured 73 stills, 48,285 gallons of mash, 1,501 gallons of whisky, 22,000 gallons of wine and 24 automobiles.

Ship Prisoner of Arctic Ice Two Years Returning to Port

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (AP)—Release of the Soviet icebreaker Sedoff, which, imprisoned in Arctic ice for the past 26 months, drifted to a point less than 300 miles from the North Pole, was reported Jan. 13 in Tass, official Soviet Russian News Agency.

The crew reported that they had met a rescue vessel, the icebreaker Joseph Stalin and that they were "returning to the Fatherland." All the members of the Sedoff crew are well, the Joseph Stalin reported by radio.

The point of release was given as near the 81st parallel between Greenland and Spitzbergen, which would place the two icebreakers about 630 miles from the North Pole.

Her Propellor Broken

The drift of the Sedoff began Oct. 23, 1937, when she broke her propeller in an ice jam off the north coast of Siberia.

The Tass account said the Sedoff's strange journey began at 75 degrees, 21 minutes north latitude, 132 degrees 15 minutes east longitude, north of eastern Siberia.

The ice breaker had left Archangel June 15 that year, could not return to port the same summer and remained throughout the winter in the open sea, together with the icebreakers Sadko and Malyguin.

The three vessels carried a total of 217 persons.

On March 22, 1938, they reached the easternmost point of their drift —153 degrees, 26 minutes east longitude. From this point north of the new Siberian Islands the direction of the drift changed sharply and the trio was carried northwest.

In April, 1938, three Soviet airplanes made a number of flights to the ships and carried 184 persons to the mainland. In August the icebreaker Yermak was sent to the ships. Near the 83rd parallel the Sadko and the Malyguin were released but the Sedoff, her steering gear damaged and her screws broken, was immovable.

There remained on board the Sedoff 15 seamen and Capt. Constantin Badigin. The vessel was provided with coal and provisions. She became the northernmost scientific Arctic station.

Throughout the drift the Sedoff's crew conducted meteorological, astronomic and navigation observations.

At the whim of ice and Arctic Ocean currents, the Sedoff made a loop similar to that made by the Fram, Fridtjof Nansen's ship, in 1895, moving westward and then southward. On the eastern lap of her route she drifted parallel with the Fram's course but further north.

Break's Fram's Record

The Fram set a record for approaching the North Pole in an ocean-going vessel when it reached 85 degrees 57 minutes north latitude. The northernmost point of the Sedoff's drift was 86 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, reached Dec. 15, 1939.

This point, less than 300 miles from the pole, established a record.

Early Daytona Beach Seal Comes to Light

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — A new charter for Daytona Beach enacted by the last Legislature, was responsible for the finding of the original seal of this city.

The seal, dated 1926, was inaccurate, as the city established then by the union of Daytona, Daytona Beach and Seabreeze was abolished. A new seal has been received, dated 1939.

While examining the contents of the city vaults, the License Collector discovered a relic of the city of 1876, when Daytona was first incorporated. A seal, saying Daytona, Volusia County, Florida, Inc., July, '76, was found. It has a palm tree in the center, and is on exhibition at the City Hall.

One of the principal reasons for the incorporation of the village as a town, was the need of fencing it, in order to keep out the "razorbacks."

Sarasota Pageant Tells of Romance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla.—Preparing to claim its share of the "Florida Fairway" sun, Sarasota is completing arrangements for the annual presentation of the Pageant of Sara de Soto. This dramatization of the love story of bygone days is slated to open the annual Sarasota festival in early March.

Every effort is made to procure authentic costumes and fittings for this story concerning the love of de Soto's daughter and a young Indian lad, Chichi-Okokee, a guide for the Spanish force.

Each year this festival attracts thousands of visitors to this beautiful little South Florida city which bears the name of the heroine of the pageant. Winter home of the Ringling Circus and the site of the Ringling Art Museum, Sarasota possesses varied and unusual attractions.

Canadian Film Urges War Loan

OTTAWA, Jan. 15 (CP)—First of a series of motion picture shorts designed to bring home to Canadian people the responsibilities Canada has taken up as a belligerent nation was given a preview and will be exhibited in 700 theaters across Canada.

Primarily an invitation to Canadian people to invest in the first national war loan which opens today, the theme of the picture is "Modern War Is Total War."

Various Ministers are pictured in a discussion of the loan's importance and necessity.

"Make Your Dollars Fight for Freedom" is the slogan of the Government.

Laborers, farmers, woodsmen, skilled craftsmen and businessmen are pictured as they go about their daily tasks and make their plans for participation in the loan.

Colonel Ralston, Defense Minister, recalling that the War would cost Canada $1,000,000 a day in the first year said it would be too great a strain on the people to attempt raising this all at once by taxation.

Spanish Fraud Found Operating in America

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Spanish Civil War is over and, according to the Post Office Department, the fact that a lot of persons are in prison have given the "Spanish swindle"—one of the oldest of the mail frauds—new impetus.

Someone in Spain, posing as a senorita, writes an American:

"Dear Señor:

"I am risking my poor life to write you. But, alas, what is it worth here anyway? I am in prison. My parents, my brothers and sisters were killed in the war. But I have much money hidden away. It is for this and my liberty—I am 18 and very pretty—that I write you."

The would-be liberator is given the address and name of a friend to whom a reply should be sent. If he is taken in, more letters—increasingly pleading—pour in.

Usually it takes from $50 to $1,000 to liberate the Latin.

The Spanish Government is cooperating with the Post Office Department in trying to break the fraud up.

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NORTHWAYS
Seven Floors of Sparkling New Fashions
Advance Spring Styles
For Women, Misses and Children
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TORONTO HAMILTON

The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Peasants II: They're Real Producers

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"Today we come to the second of our four discusions on Peasants. Last Monday we talked about the origins of peasants, how they evolved from the serfdom which marked all Europe in the Dark Ages. Today we are going to take up their work. That brings up the question of how these people work, that is, how well do they do their work.

"Now it would be fallacious to say they are all good workers any more than you can say that in the United States all lawyers or all teachers are good or work hard. They are as different in this respect as any other group of humans."

Question: "But, Mr. Hurd, I have heard it said that peasants and serfs were mass labor and very poor workers as individuals. How about that?"

Answer: "Well, the key to that is the familiar one of incentive. In all history people have not worked well unless they had something to work for. Work done should receive a reward. Even in the United States there are many people who are saying today that if the government overtaxes them so that they have no profits as an incentive, then they will not work. They contend that the only way to keep men and money busy is to give them the freedom and hope of good rewards.

"Now what is sauce for the businessman goose is also sauce for the peasant gander. Peasants who are serfs, along with slaves, have never worked well since they had nothing to work for. Serfs were called lazy because their overlords took everything extra they produced."

Question: "Isn't this still true in some parts of the world today?"

Answer: "Yes. In certain backward countries the administration is so poor and state government so unjust that if a peasant or artisan is exceptionally successful and produces more than his neighbors, he is immediately overtaxed and overexploited so he finds himself really working for someone else. The tax collectors, civil servants and corrupt politicians take everything extra he produces. Now what would you do in that case? Probably what he does. Produce as little as possible, just enough to get along on so that you enjoy the full fruits of your own labor and are not victimized by officials. Naturally, however, this reduces production and living to very low levels."

Question: "Then better government will make peasants better workers?"

Answer: "Yes. Take your more advanced countries, with good governments, and you'll find the peasants good workers. For a general rule, peasants are most progressive in well governed areas where serfdom disappeared a long time ago. They are the most backward in badly governed areas where serfdom more recently disappeared."

Question: "You spoke last time of peasants and farmers being about the same. I had always thought that the peasants were a rather inferior people."

Answer: "That is a serious mistake, due of course to the old feudal system which bred a large class of landed aristocrats who lived off the labor of peasants and kept that position by looking down on the peasants. We should not consider peasants as backward and inferior. Peasants really are farmers, usually small farmers—and a great many European peasants are far better off than many American farmers.

"Lots of American sharecroppers, most American farming Negroes, many of the tenant farmers, all of the 'oakies' migrating to California and dozens of wretched agriculturists in parts of Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska and the Dakotas would consider themselves very fortunate indeed if they had living conditions as good as the more advanced European peasants!"

Question: "Then these people who say American farmers are descending to the situation of peasants are wrong?"

Answer: "Yes, due to the confused conception of what a peasant is. Our peasants in many places are solid, prosperous, politically influential, educated, self respecting farmers. In most of southeast Europe peasant merely means villager. In most Latin countries peasants mean countrymen. We should not use the word peasant with a tone of disrespect."

Question: "How do you rate peasants as substantial?"

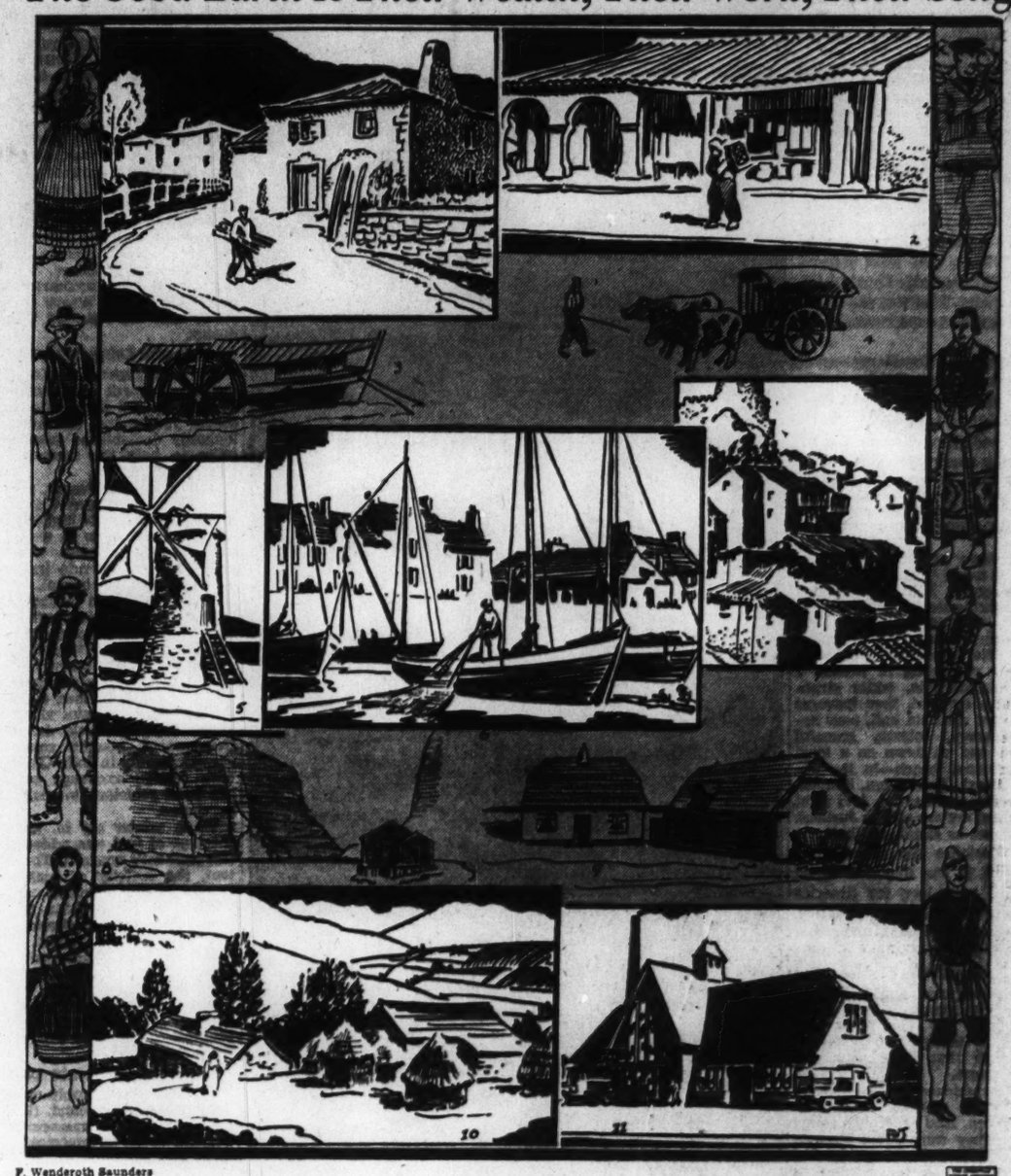
Answer: "Here are two considerations, social stability and agricultural yield. There are seven small and one large democracies in Europe. The large one, France, is considered by all sociologists the most typically large peasant country in the western world. The solid, substantial, conservative, democratic element in France, saving the country from excesses, are the peasants. In our stories on the other democracies you can see the peasant qualities as predominant. Finally, for a current case, we see Finland doing itself proud on the battlefields. Yet their achievements in every other field are still greater—and Finland is one of the most completely peasant countries in the world."

Question: "And how about this agricultural yield you spoke of?"

Answer: "American farmers might well blush as they study these figures. We'll include Poland which is considered a very backward country. The United States is a great wheat country. Its farmers average 14 bushels an acre. But Sweden gets 32, Denmark 42, Netherlands 44, France 22, Finland 23 and even Poland 18 bushels from an acre. It's the same story with rye, oats and barley—and something to think about!

"But I see the time has come for our guest speaker—so on to Mr. Markham—on Page 339."

The Good Earth Is Their Wealth, Their Work, Their Song



F. Wenderoth Saunders

Though Kingdoms Come and Go the Peasants Stick to Their Soil

(1) Basque village in the Pyrenees. (2) House in an Albanian village. (3) Peasant's floating mill on the Danube. (4) An Albanian oxcart. (5) Peasant's mill in Spain. (6) Breton fishing fleet. (7) A Spanish peasant village. (8) Peasant house on a Norwegian fjord. (9) Danish farm. (10) A farm in Eire. (11) A co-operative creamery in Denmark.

'Leka Vi Rabota,' or 'May Your Work Be Light'

By R. H. Markham

That is what a peasant of southeast Europe says, when he sees you at work. When he meets you on the road he says, "May our meeting be good," or "Dal tu bog dobro" which means "May God give you good." As you part he says, "May your way be good" and if he gave you a bit of refreshment he'd say "May it be sweet to you." If he sold you a pair of moccasins he'd say "May you wear them with health."

He also says many other gracious things. Of course, he doesn't make them up. They have been handed down to him. They are tradition. They reveal a basic characteristic of peasant life, namely conversation, continuity, stability. We in America are very restless; we seek frontiers; we wander from state to state. We pull up stakes, put down stakes. We settle, unsettle, resettle.

"Go west, young man!" said an American. We go west, we come back east: we go north, we go south. Already in this America of ours, many places look very old. They are deserted; they are filled with ruins. Go to ancient Mesopotamia, Luxor in Egypt, or Syria; then traverse the Dakotas, parts of Texas, Oklahoma, Wyoming, Montana and see if you don't note a striking similarity. Ruins in new America, ruins in old, old Asia. We Americans draw the wealth from an area and pass on. Peasants stay, inherit, conserve, develop.

Peasants Love the Land

Germany is very old as a settled area. So are Finland, Sweden, France, Northern Italy, Croatia. In those places the soil has been used more than a millennium. Likewise the forests. But the soil is still good. The forests are magnificent. In a great many places the peasants get twice or thrice as much from that old, old soil as we Americans do from our new soil. Peasants conserve.

They love soil, fields are their poetry; gardens, their songs; orchards, their paradise. They paint bouquets on their wagons. They put beads on their horses. They are as good to land as mothers to children. Land is their children.

Peasants own things. Land is not an orphan in peasant countries. It has a personality. Every hill or knoll or gully has a name. A tree has a character. A house is as much a member of the family as grandpa. A church is as intimate and precious as a wedding gown.

In a well developed peasant country everything belongs. Land belongs to those who work it. As a rule it is in the hands of small holders. Peasants are specialized small farmers. In Denmark 94 per cent of all holdings are farmed by the owners; in the whole of Scandinavia, 80 per cent. Practically all the agricultural land of Holland is owned by the peasants who work it. So, in Czechoslovakia. That is also true of every Balkan state. It is largely true of France.

Peasant Co-operation

And peasants work together. They help each other. The family does; the village does; the country or state does. These little owners become powerful, efficient, modern by co-operating. This is a very old and very new method; co-operation is a basic peasant trait. Peasants often have common pastures, common woods, common watering places. Common agreements concerning crop rotations is a century-old custom.

Peasant fields aren't fenced in or out. Peasants have carried on a ferocious, century-old warfare against fences, enclosures. They work together. Their word and common interests are their fences. Their receipt is a notch in a stick; their contract, a handshake.

Private ownership and free co-operation mark peasant culture. Finland shows how sound a foundation it is.

Now let's go with a peasant to his field. We might pick out a place in north central Bulgaria. It is hilly, but fertile and well watered. From any elevation we see half a dozen red-roofed villages. All are surrounded by innumerable small fields. Each peasant family has from six to twenty properties, all scattered. The crops are very diversified, but the amount of land devoted to grain is steadily decreasing. A peasant is a specialized, expert farmer, raising costly produce.

Family Life

Well, let's go to the field. And let's get a hurry on, for the sun will soon be coming up. We've got four miles to go, behind oxen. Grandma rides in the wagon. Grandpa takes the cows out to graze. Sonny has taken out the sheep. Mother carries baby on her back as a papoose. Both women are spinning. Father leads the oxen. Three daughters walk along with great hoes over their shoulders. Two sons do, too. There's a small iron plow in the wagon. Also bread, vinegar, sour milk and garlic. When summer comes there'll be fresh vegetables.

Everyone is strong and ruddy. Everyone but Father is barefoot. All wear embroidered homespun clothes. The wagon is gaily painted. Though early spring, the green country is very beautiful. We see families like ours moving on every single road and path. All Bulgaria is on foot. Our five young people are singing folk songs about planting, about mothers, true love, mothers-in-law and glamorous bandits. We hear similar songs echoing from every hillside and valley. All Bulgaria is warbling.

So we trudge along, ardent with the feel of spring, happy in work, lured by our love for land, in which things grow. It's thrilling to smell upturned soil.

The sun is up by the time we arrive. Baby's hammock is tied to the branches of a tree. Father plows, the rest hoe or prune or rake or plant. A myriad of little men are working.

As we take our leave let's shake their hands and say "Leka Vi Rabota" and they'll say "Sbogum" or "God be with you."

Many Years to You, Grandpa George

Let's visit a peasant family. Let's go right into the kitchen and eat dinner with them.

Not in France or Denmark or Sweden, for that would be like eating with an Illinois farmer. It wouldn't show us the peasant in evolution and would give us no idea of the hole he has come out of.

Nor shall we go to Albania or Bessarabia. Eating with such poor people as most peasants there are would be too simple.

We shall seek a family midway between the most backward and the most advanced peasants, one between the Black and Adriatic Seas, between the Mediterranean and the Baltic. We might find it in Serbia, somewhere south of the Danube.

Here's Grandpa George

The particular house I have picked out is that of Grandpa George. It is small, rectangular, one storied, whitewashed and clean. Since the year is at spring there are no peppers hanging on the walls, but there is much corn hanging on all the rafters inside. The animals are in stables near by. Not for four decades have animals and people lived in the same dwelling in this part of Serbia—that is, aside from poultry.

We are coming on a work day and by surprise, so we find Grandpa George just as he naturally is. His family of eight members is rather small, for Serbia is the classic land of great Zadrugas or Communes. Often there are forty people under one roof and at one table.

Our host, however, is a middle-of-the-road man. He retains the old patriarchal atmosphere. He has three sons. One is a policeman in Belgrade, another is a soldier, the third, Dragoleub or Leuba, is a farmer, working with Grandpa George.

We Are Called Welcome

We reach the house a little before dinner. Of course, we are very welcome—a guest is always welcome in a Serbian house. Grandpa George shakes hands with us at the door and so does Baba (Grandma) Rada. We are barely seated, before they come over and shake hands with us again, saying "you have come well." "We have found it well," we reply. Then the son, Leuba, his wife Mitka, their three children and the soldier also shake our hands, saying "Welcome." After that Mitka, the daughter-in-law, disappears. She soon returns with a little tray, bearing three spoons, a bowl of sour cherry preserves and a glass of water. First she serves me. As I take a spoonful of preserves, every member of the family solemnly shouts "To your health." "Many years to you," I reply, with the nectar oozing over my tongue.

The welcoming is over. The women and children leave. The men remain to visit. They are hard, sturdy, self-reliant. They glow at the presence of guests, especially foreigners, but are not very talkative.

Neither Grandpa George nor Grandma Rada can read. But both are remarkably well informed. Grandpa asked me about Hitler and Stalin. He has a consuming aversion to both of them. Grandpa thinks Hitler is like a Turkish Sultan. He said their village sent a letter to the League of Nations asking it to aid Finland. Grandpa George also said his soldier son, who had not yet been called to the army in 1938, had written to the Czechoslovak Legation in Belgrade offering to fight for Czech freedom. He was one among 100,000 Serb volunteers, Grandpa added.

Grandpa George Is a Democrat

Grandpa George is a member of the Serbian "Democratic Party." He usually votes against the Government and is usually arrested for doing so. He owns his own home and 40 acres of land. The State Mortgage Bank saved his property from going under the hammer. The State Agrarian Bank freed him from the clutches of the village usurer. He still has heavy debts but they have been cut in half by a recent state law.

All three Serbian men were deeply interested in President Roosevelt and the United States. They thought America must be a paradise and looked upon its President as a sort of Messiah. They love the words "Freedom" and "Democracy," and considered America a proof they weren't "suckers" for believing in Democracy.

We Go to Dinner

After a while, Baba Rada appeared and invited us to dinner. As all good hostesses, she begged us to excuse her for serving such a humble meat.

Well, it was quite humble! There were two "sofras" or very low round tables. Daughter-in-law and the three children sat on the floor about one; we six adults on tiny stools about the other. We two guests had homespun red and white napkins about the size of towels. The family members enjoyed no such luxuries.

On each table was a huge loaf of black bread and a large earthen bowl of bean stew. There were no other dishes. Each of us had a big tin spoon. Before we began to eat from the common dish there was a moment of silence. Grandpa's "Amen," following it, was a signal for action.

No eating, of course, is aesthetic. This least of all. And the skill required to convey a spoonful of soup unspilled from bowl to distant mouth surpasses that of a tightrope walker.

But we soon got into the swing and eventually worked with a unison that a Harvard boat crew might envy. Grandpa was the coxswain. My hosts all ate ferocious little peppers called "Albanians" with their stew. They relished them as Americans do orange juice or ice cream. Eating them is exactly like swallowing live flames, so I refrained. Grandma Rada kindly got me a pickled sweet pepper stuffed with sauerkraut. It was delicious, but I blushed to imagine what those Serbian he-men were thinking of such a tender-throat as I.

After the second bowl of beans came another course, a crock of fermented buffalo milk. It was hard like jelly and very good, though not as good as the beans, for big meaty Balkan beans cooked in a jar beside an open fire on the hearth have no rivals. This sour milk offered one advantage over soup in the consumptive procedure, for I was able to stake out my own hole which the other five eaters tacitly and graciously recognized. As I excavated away on it, I felt almost as though I were eating out of a private dish. I thought it a notable example of private possession in a communal society.

Then came the greatest honor, raisin-like grapes from Grandpa George's own vineyards, kept through the winter in his own attic. They were shriveled but delicious. "Like pure honey," our host repeated, "like pure honey."

After the first ravenous onslaught on the beans and black bread we experienced an appeasement and proceeded at a much more moderate rate. I felt at ease to look around and reflect upon my hosts. They were crude, rough and outwardly uncultured. Their language was both gracious and coarse. The women served the men and knew they must serve. Baba Rada knew she was "only a woman." She also knew that she really ran the house and the farm as well. On the whole, the group was very harmonious.

They were also independent. The men all voted. The children all went to school. The family owned its source of life and was socially rather secure. They were people of direct action, making and unmaking kings. Behind their ballots were their bullets as a final court of appeal. They had no lords or masters—except their state, which their lawyer sons were running very badly. They called their ministers by their first names. They all worked and were proud of it. Their society was entirely self-made. They had fought for liberty and cherished it.

Grandpa George and his household show what a notable advance even backward peasants have made. They are slowly helping make a better Europe.

As we shake hands and leave them let's say, "Many years to you, Grandpa and Grandma Jovanovitch."

B. H. M.

Reich Puts All Jews On Shortened Rations

BERLIN, Jan. 15 (AP)—Germany's Jews have been placed under new and extensive restrictions, in connection with the nation-wide issuance of ration cards for the period of Jan. 15 to Feb. 11.

They found that coupons for a total of 125 grams (4.4 ounces) of meat and all coupons for podded vegetables—such as peas, beans, and lentils—were invalidated as far as they were concerned.

They further were denied certain general ration cards recently issued to all other Germans to enable them to obtain extras when the Nazi regime finds itself able to grant something beyond the ordinary daily allotment.

From time to time, for instance, a small quantity of sweets may be purchased upon presentation of a special card from which a coupon is clipped.

Stores Can Deny Them

Jews must have the letter J stamped on their ration cards, enabling a tradesman to declare he has not in stock what the Jews ask for.

For certain foods not yet rationed one must enter his name on his grocer's or butcher's list.

Poultry and fish, for instance, are obtained after registration but tradesmen with but few exceptions will not register Jews.

Jews are barred from appearing in stores or at markets before noon and after 2 p. m. Most of the supplies in the market have been sold by noon or only second-rate goods may be left.

Every German must have a clothes card to obtain wearing apparel but Jews have been denied such cards on the grounds that they have been so well-to-do in the past they undoubtedly have reserves on which to draw.

The Jews' reply is that the seven-year-old Nazi regime marks a period in which their standard of living has dropped continuously and re-stocking of clothing became almost impossible.

Those still possessing adequate clothing say they will not be able to keep it intact because they are not able to buy thread or yarn and they do not know how their shoes can be repaired once the soles are worn out.

Crowded Together

Jews are required to remain indoors after 8 o'clock each night but the hardship of this is less than it might be since they are barred anyway from the theater, concerts, and the opera.

However, many are now required to stay in apartments which often are crowded since the Jews are becoming more or less herded together in smaller living space than they formerly had.

Just how many landlords have availed themselves of the possibility given under Nazi law of breaking leases with Jews cannot be determined.

Of Berlin's 95,000 Jews, some 20,000 have been assigned to street cleaning, snow shoveling, road building, and other manual work, including forestry and gardening tasks. They are strictly separated from non-Jews. Jewish women have been pressed into work also, serving chiefly as maids, farmerettes, and as textile workers.

Compulsory Labor

BERLIN, Jan. 15 (AP)—Two years of compulsory labor was ordered yesterday for all Jews between the ages of 14 and 60 in the German-ruled section of Poland which has not been incorporated in the Reich.

The order, issued by police and military authorities in the name of the Governor General, Hans Frank, said the time could be prolonged "if the instructive object of the service is not attained in the two-year period."

Jews were ordered to appear at specified meeting places with tools or hand machinery, if they owned any, and food supplies for two days. All were forbidden to dispose of their tools in any way.

In addition all Jews and Poles in Krakow, Poland's ancient capital, were ordered to surrender all radio sets and equipment today.

Polish Jews are being ousted rapidly from areas annexed permanently by the Reich while in the so-called "Governor's area" wholesale transportation is taking place to the region around Lublin which is being converted into a Jewish reservation.

Since the movement of several thousands Jews from Vienna, Prague, and Mahrisch-Ostrau, however, apparently no efforts are being made at present to send others from Greater Germany to the reservation.

In the Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate which was joined to Germany on the dismemberment of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, the Jewish community has been informed that all Jews under 60 years of age must leave before the end of May.

Seventy thousand Jews in all are left there. Those left when the deadline is reached face the threat of being imprisoned in concentration camps.

The Trade Agreements—With Gestures by the Secretary of State

© Harris & Ewing

Cordell Hull Defends His Trade Agreements Program Before the House Ways and Means Committee

Tariff Making: A Contrast In U.S. Procedure

(Continued from Page 1)

gressman's constituency or another's, and the hearing did not settle into a clear course until Mr. Fox told how the experts went about their business.

All new procedure had to be created for the reciprocal trade treaties, he said. In the case of the agreement with Belgium, the analytical data prepared was so extensive as to require 15 large volumes, enough to fill one section of a standard office bookshelf.

Some 165 commodities were studied. In the case of each one of these, an economist first assembles a report with all needed information, both as to the needs and interests of the United States and the other country. He works together with an expert on commodities. The report then goes to the Chief of the Commodity Division, and is reviewed by another economist. Then the Tariff Commission's Planning and Reviewing Committee takes over, and finally, a committee of the commissioners themselves. Then a committee which specializes on Belgium alone goes over the report and makes any corrections or suggestions.

This was only the beginning, and consumed one page of Mr. Fox's testimony which totaled 15 pages, all packed with still further details relating to the tariff-making process. He told how the other Government departments assist, how the American commercial attaché is called home from the country with which the treaty is being negotiated, how the hearings are held and the testimony of businessmen analyzed.

The Basic Requirement

For the layman, the details were to numerous and complex to follow. There only emerged a net impression of what Mr. Fox referred to as "an excellent personnel, a good, constantly improving procedure and scientific technique." The program, he said, "assumes a rational, common-sense attitude; there are adequate checks and balances; a keen desire to be guided by general public interest; an increasing evidence that every action is being watched to safeguard and protect the legitimate interests of American producers, agriculture and labor."

The question of the method of tariff making came to a head with the following colloquy between Mr. Noble and Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts:

Mr. Treadway questioned in detail about the manner in which tariff rates are arrived at in negotiating a reciprocal agreement and asked him if he thought it was proper that "Congress does not have any say about them."

In Defense of Experts

"I do sir, definitely," Mr. Noble responded promptly. "A few experts can do a better job than too many people. They should not be subject to the approval of Congress."

"Do you think there are too many Congressmen?" Mr. Treadway interrupted.

"No," said Mr. Noble, "but I think there have been too many of them giving attention to this matter. You'll have to admit that a few experts can do a better job than several hundred Congressmen."

"I don't admit it," snapped Mr. Treadway. "Those experts are prejudiced."

"With that," Mr. Noble said, "I heartily disagree."

U. S. to Purchase Eggs In Far Western Areas

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation said it had been authorized to buy surplus eggs in Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast states in a move to bolster producer prices. The eggs would be distributed among relief families in those states.

During the past eight months, the Corporation has been buying eggs at Chicago and New York only. Officials said heavy production of eggs in the West had caused prices to drop rather sharply.

More on WPA Rolls

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Works Projects Administration said Jan. 12 it had 2,159,786 persons on work relief rolls Jan. 3, an increase of 7,792 over the preceding week.

Workers' Alliance Declares President Violated Pledges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—Attacks upon President Roosevelt, for having "turned to the right," upon Finnish relief and loans and upon "reactionaries" in the Democratic and Republican Parties, featured the second annual convention of the Workers' Alliance, an organization of Work Projects Administration workers and unemployed workers held at the Manhattan Industrial High School over the week end here.

Although the Alliance endorsed the President for a third term last year, the present convention charges he has violated his commitments to the Nation and is now trying to substitute a huge rearmament program for effective relief and aid to the unemployed.

Between 200 and 300 delegates, representing local alliances, attended the convention Saturday and urged peace for the United States, increased WPA expenditures, a pension plan whereby all persons over 60 years old would receive $60 a month, a $5,000,000,000 low-cost housing program and enactment of the Wagner health bill.

In a report criticizing President Roosevelt, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, the Alliance declares that "our examination of the policies of the Federal, State and City Governments proves our statement that the outbreak of the war has changed the entire political situation in our country; that it has worsened the conditions of the unemployed; that it has led to unity at our expense between former New Dealers and Conservatives—unity on the program of the conservatives."

David Lasser, head of the Alliance, told the convention that its new program would be to seek congressional support of an effort to guarantee a minimum yearly income of $2,000 to every American family.

Although the Workers' Alliance has denied Communist affiliations, observers saw its present line of attack upon President Roosevelt and against aid to Finland as paralleling that assumed by the Communist Party in the United States.

Low Countries Vigilant

(Continued from Page 1)

were reported to have reached Brussels in keeping with a standing Government promise to move them if the situation became tense.

[Phases A, B, and C were taken last September. Only Phase E remained to be carried out to make Belgium completely mobilized. Phase D is primarily concerned with technicians, while Phase E would call up men to fill gaps in units already prepared in skeleton form. Under Phase D the country is considered on a war footing and ready to face active fighting.]

Netherlands Calm

The Belgian mobilization brings the Nation's armed strength up to about 600,000 men. The Netherlands' cancellation of leaves added 50,000 men to the mobilized forces, which now are believed to total 400,000.

The calm tone that has accompanied the mobilization is apparent from both the Belgian and The Netherlands' official statements. The communiqué in which The Netherlands Government announced the decision of Premier Dirk Jan de Geer's Cabinet said:

"In view of certain less favorable symptoms in the international situation the Government has, in order to be fully prepared for all happenings, decided not to give periodic leaves until further notice."

In Belgium the semi-official Belga News Agency, however, issued a note in Brussels denying what it called "alarmist stories" being "spread in Belgium and abroad" and said additional mobilization was proof only of the vigilance of the Government. "No threat has been hidden from the Belgian public," the note said, "and the independence of sources of information and the liberty of the press should inspire calm . . . Belgium remains calm, but the Army is on its toes."

Sharpening of Situation

In the Netherlands, soldiers' leave was stopped after an emergency Sunday meeting of the Cabinet, and the official statement explained measures were taken "as a result of the sharpening of the international situation."

Direct causes of these new defense measures are reported to be fresh German troop concentrations, said to amount to nearly a million men, close to the Belgian-Netherlands frontiers.

Furthermore, Belgian authorities have been disquieted by unusually frequent flights of German planes over Belgian territory. Papers, photographs, and documents, found in one of these German planes forced down on Belgian territory, are said to have contained information which is partly responsible for the present anxiety.

This apprehension has also been increased by German protests that a Netherlands plane recently flew over Germany. The Hague denies this as completely untrue.

Berlin Ridicules Reports

[The Lowlands' defense measures were characterized in Berlin as "another fear epidemic based on false reports." Informed German quarters there said reports of German military moves along the Lowland border were "so much nonsense that it is doubtful if an official denial will be issued."

Informed sources at Brussels, however, were reported by the Associated Press as saying Belgian secret service reports had inspired the hurried defense measures.

A reliable informant said German aerial operations a week ago included the photographing of important Belgian industrial and defense areas. A German airman who landed in Belgium with motor trouble was said to have carried such photographs.]

The present position is likened here to the scare which occurred last Nov. 10, 11, and 12, when German forces, after being on the verge of invading the Low Countries, abandoned the plan.

Believe It a Bluff

The prevalent impression in London is that this time too Germany is taking military preparations for possible attack but remains ready as before to abandon them temporarily if the Low Countries are seen to be united and ready to resist. Since this is more than ever the case, hope is voiced here that the present scare, like the previous one, will blow over.

The British War Office did not amplify its two-line midnight communiqué saying, "The leave from service of the British Expeditionary Force has been temporarily suspended." Official sources explained, however, troops already on furlough would not be recalled immediately.

Nevertheless, it is authoritatively understood the British Government has reason to believe Germany has recently been making defensive military and diplomatic soundings with a view to action against the Low Countries, or alternatively the Balkans or Scandinavia, and it is therefore felt that an early move in one or more of these directions would by no means be surprising.

Cotton Men to Meet

CHARLOTTE, N. C. (AP)—W. M. McLaurine of Charlotte, Secretary-Treasurer, announced Jan. 13 that the American Cotton Manufacturers Association would hold its 44th annual convention April 25-27 at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Swiss End of Front Remains Undisturbed

By the Associated Press

Bern, Switzerland, Jan. 15

The Swiss General Staff, whose precautionary action since the start of the European war has paralleled that of the neutrals on the other end of the Western Front, announced last night it was not excited over mobilization of troops in Belgium and recall of Netherlands soldiers from leave.

The troop activity in Belgium led to vague reports of parallel Swiss action, but there was no evidence of it.

German Crew Said to Shield Secret Agent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—As 513 members of the crew of the scuttled steamship Columbus, of the North German Lloyd Line, were en route to their homeland today, it was said authoritatively that Karl Schlueter, alleged high ranking Nazi secret agent, had been found disguised as one of the members of the crew of the vessel.

Officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation here would neither deny nor confirm the report of the detention of Schlueter, who fled the United States in October, 1938, after having been indicted in connection with a Nazi spy ring. It was said that Schlueter cloaked his real activities under the job of steward on German passenger craft.

The members of the Columbus crew, who left here last night, were all of military age and were conducted from Ellis Island to Jersey City under heavy guard, whence they were headed for San Francisco, where they will be embarked for Germany by way of Siberia and Russia.

At Jersey City the men were turned over to the custody of Hapag-Lloyd Line officials, who will be responsible for them until they are turned over to immigration officials at Angel Island, San Francisco. The Hapag-Lloyd Line is paying for their transportation.

The remaining 63 members of the crew, including nine women and men not of military age, will be sent home over the same route on Wednesday, immigration officials said today.

Neither newspapermen nor the public were allowed to talk to the men of the vessel scuttled at sea on Dec. 19 on orders from Berlin when she was cornered by a British cruiser. Dr. Hans Borchers, German Consul-General in New York City, spoke to the men as they left, but only a few of the many relatives of the German seamen were allowed to see them.

Building Permits Of $2,409,290 Pass Orlando's '26 Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORLANDO, Fla. — Surpassing any 12-month period since 1926, building permits here reached a total of $2,409,290 during the first 10 months of 1939.

Besides a new $300,000 apartment house, a $250,000 slum clearance project and new additions to the business district, there were 160 homes erected during the period from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1.

In suburban Fairvilla, an industrial center, $250,000 has been expended since July in construction of two new plants, one for the Great Southern Box Company of New Orleans and the other for the Crown Can Company.

Electric consumption in November surpassed the 1938-39 seasonal peak which was made in February, top month of the winter season.

Bonneville Dam's First Order For Industrial Power Signed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — Waters of the Columbia River are whirling the tumblers in the $87,000,000 Bonneville Dam regularly now and the spiral of industrial development for this relatively undeveloped part of the United States is beginning.

But it is "only the beginning," Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, declared when the Bonneville Administration announced its first major contract—that with the Aluminum Company of America for 32,500 kilowatts of power to be taken as soon as its aluminum reduction plant, 2½ miles below Vancouver, Wash., on the Columbia, is completed.

Paul J. Raver, Bonneville Administrator, has announced that other industrial firms and distributors are "certain" to bargain for Bonneville power in the next year.

Officials expect Bonneville current to start to the new plant late this year. The aluminum works, to cost about $3,000,000 to build, is contracted to take power on or before Jan. 1, 1941.

The company will ship alumina, base for aluminum derived from bauxite, to the new plant from its works at East St. Louis, Ill., and Mobile, Ala.

A total of 145,000,000 kilowatt-hours of Bonneville power was delivered to customers in 1939. Present "bookings" nearly devour the remaining 86,400 kilowatts available.

Two more generators are scheduled to be installed this year. It will be about five years before all 10 generators are to be ready.

Commercial users of power, such as the Aluminum Company, will pay $17.50 a kilowatt-year anywhere on the transmission system or $14.50 a kilowatt-year within 15 miles of the dam. Just for comparison, officials here say the Tennessee Valley Authority charges the Aluminum Company's southern operations $24 a kilowatt-year, and TVA power is said to be limited.

Bonneville power resulted in a saving of approximately $700,000 to 155,413 power customers of the Portland General Electric Company and Northwestern Electric Company in Portland and surrounding areas.

Smaller distributing systems announced reductions in rates from 20 to 40 per cent.

The Aluminum Company contract alone is expected to bring Bonneville $10,000,000 in the next 20 years.

Anticipated revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, is $1,000,000. For the year ending June 30, 1941, it is expected to be about $2,250,000.

In addition to smiles among Bonneville boosters, happy expressions are becoming routine where companion industries foresee quick benefits from the construction of the Aluminum plant and others which are contemplated.

Freight carriers are also looking to an upturn from hauling new machinery and other materials.

To boost discoveries in the mineral field, not only for Oregon, but over the Northwest as well, Earl K. Nixon, Director of the Oregon State Department of Geology and Mineral Industries, is urging the construction of a diversified research laboratory.

"This might be in the nature of a co-operative project called the Bonnesville research laboratory or the Bonneville Bureau of Mines Laboratory with the cost of plant installation and equipment, power, current month-to-month supplies, materials, and overhead being paid for out of Bonneville funds and with the salaries and wages account being paid for out of United States Bureau of Mines' funds allocated for that purpose," Mr. Nixon said.

Quints at Fair? Not on Red Cross

TORONTO (AP) — The Executive Committee of the Canadian Red Cross Society rejected the proposal Jan. 15 of the New York World's Fair that the Red Cross sponsor exhibition of the Dionne quintuplets at the Fair this summer.

A plan to take the Dionne quintuplets to the World's Fair this spring has been submitted to the quintuplets Board of Guardians by J. C. Holmes, Vice-President of the Fair Corporation. The guardians have not yet considered or replied to the offer.

Under the plan, the quints would be in New York only for four or five weeks, starting May 11. They would return to their Callander home before the tourist rush ordinarily starts in mid-June.

The Fair offered to guarantee the Canadian Red Cross at least $100,000 for the quints' visit.

Doing Their Bit

OTTAWA (AP) — The Dionne quintuplets, through their guardians, subscribed $20,000 as Canada opened sale Jan. 15 of $200,000,000 worth of 3¼ per cent war loan bonds.

17 Held as U. S. Terrorists

(Continued from Page 1)

spiring "to overthrow and destroy the Government of the United States and to seize and take possession of the property of the United States" were preferred in the Federal Court in Brooklyn. The maximum penalty for such a charge is a fine of $5,000 and six years in prison.

Mr. Hoover revealed that the inquiry had been undertaken last August at the behest of Frank Murphy, then United States Attorney-General, and was linked with the wartime hunt for saboteurs and spies. He refused to say whether the "Christian Front" was connected with other anti-Semitic groups in the United States, recalling that only one of the 17 men seized was a member of the German American Bund, but adding that a widespread investigation of all such groups was on.

Membership Is Estimated

The size of the "Christian Front" organization was placed at 2,000 to 3,000 members, although this has never been confirmed. It is believed to work closely with other anti-Semitic organizations, while Mr. Cassidy is reported to have been active at various times on behalf of Mr. Coughlin and of the Franco cause in Spain.

On at least one occasion, Mr. Cassidy shared with the Rev. Edward Lodge Curran, prominent in church activities in the Roman Catholic diocese of Brooklyn and an outspoken defender of Mr. Coughlin, the platform of a Brooklyn meeting called to support the "principles of social justice" typified by the actions of General Franco.

Mr. Hoover also attributed to Mr. Cassidy statements threatening to blow up New York police headquarters and a plot to kill 12 United States Representatives who voted for the arms embargo repeal. The scheme was to "teach them a lesson."

Mr. Bishop, alleged to head the Sports Club, is believed to be a native of Vienna and is known to have been deported three times from Great Britain and three times from Belgium for reasons as not yet determined. Members of the club were said to have called him "Führer" and to have accorded him the Nazi salute.

Saskatchewan Breathes Again With Better Times on Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Saskatchewan — That "coming year" for which drought-stricken Saskatchewan farmers have waited for more than a decade, appears to have arrived—at least in part.

Although the 200,000,000 bushel crop harvested last fall in Saskatchewan does not quite reach the 1928 peak of 321,215,000 bushels—the last big crop before a long series of drought years—reports from rural areas indicate that some measure of financial recovery is already being felt.

Figures of electric power consumption, repayment of seed loans, and reduced relief costs in the Province show that where some farmers are still relying upon Government crop aid, others are beginning to feel the first signs of prosperity.

Among the barometers which are beginning to show up this financial gain is the electric power industry. Although figures for 1939 have not been completed, L. A. Thornton, Provincial Power Commissioner and head of the Government-owned power system, predicts that a rise of 10 per cent for the year will be experienced. This in both Government-owned and privately-owned systems in the province.

This rise is the first experienced in Saskatchewan since the onset of the depression in 1930.

Still a better index to rural prosperity in this biggest farming Province of the Dominion was the repayment of seed and feed loans made by the Provincial Government to farmers in 1938 and 1939. Up to near the year end, farmers had paid back $1,500,000, about $1,000,000 of which was for 1938 loans and $500,000 for 1939 loans.

According to R. J. M. Parker, Minister of Municipal Affairs, relief costs this winter will be several million dollars less than they have been for several past years. No estimate of this winter's cost was available.

What Aid Has Cost

An idea of what it has cost Provincial and Federal Governments for rural relief and agricultural aid in the past may be gained from the figures which show that in 1936, relief cost $20,000,000; in 1937, $19,000,000; 1938, $38,000,000; and 1939, $29,000,000.

In this province, issuance of motor licenses is regarded as a fairly reliable guide to rural prosperity, and 1939 showed a decidedly upward trend. There were 5,000 more passenger car licenses issued in 1939 than in 1938, 10,000 more truck licenses, and 25,000 more operator licenses.

One of the problems yet to be solved in the Province is that of the farmer whose land was rendered incapable of bearing any crop, or at best a poor crop, during the drought years.

For these farmers more than $5,000,000 has been poured into the three Prairie Provinces, half of it in Saskatchewan alone, following the payment of the new Federal acreage bonus during December.

These payments were made under the Prairie Farm Assistance Act passed by the Federal Parliament at the last session.

How Funds Are Raised

A kind of crop insurance, the funds are raised by a levy of one per cent on all wheat delivered to elevators. This is expected to produce $2,000,000, while the remainder of the necessary funds are to be paid out of the Federal treasury.

For total crop failure areas Federal Government assistance is granted at the rate of $2.50 an acre to each farmer on one half of his cultivated acreage up to a maximum of $500.

In partial failure areas, if the average yield is four bushels to the acre or less the payment to the farmer is $2 an acre on one half of his cultivated acreage up to a maximum of $400. If the average yield is between four and eight bushels an acre, the payments are at the rate of $1.50 an acre up to a maximum of $300. Where the yield is from 9 to 12 bushels an acre, the rate is $1 an acre up to a maximum of $200, but this is payable only if the average price of wheat is 70 cents a bushel or less, No. 1 Northern cash wheat, between Aug. 1 and Nov. 1.

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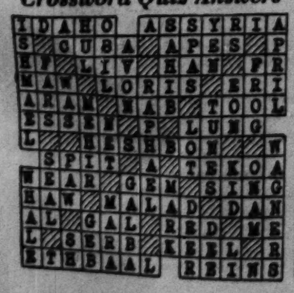
Crossword Quiz Answers



Aid to Finns Stirs Protest of Soviet

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (AP)—Soviet Russia warned today of "danger" in its relations with Norway and Sweden, publishing both its protests to them charging violations of neutrality and their not "entirely satisfactory" answers.

In both cases, the Russian protests dealt with anti-Soviet attacks in the press and in quarters close to the Governments of the two countries and with men and material going from them to the aid of Finland.

Similarly-worded replies from Norway and Sweden disputed the Russian assertions and expressed hope for continued good relations with the Soviet Union.

Tass, official Soviet news agency, published summaries both of the Russian representations in Oslo and Stockholm and answers of the two Scandinavian Nations, concluding:

"The replies given by the Government of Norway, and especially Sweden, cannot be regarded as entirely satisfactory.

Soviet Sees Danger

"The Governments of Norway and Sweden do not deny all the facts proving violation by them of the policy of neutrality. Such a position by the Governments of Sweden and Norway conceals danger.

"It testifies to the fact that the Governments of Sweden and Norway do not offer proper resistance to the influence of those powers which strive to involve Sweden and Norway in war against the U. S. S. R."

The Soviet Minister to Sweden, Mme. Alexandra Kollontai, made her emphatic representations to Swedish Foreign Minister Christian Gunther Jan. 5, and a protest in similar language was made the same day in Norway. Tass said Norway replied the next day, and Sweden answered Jan. 10.

Mme Kollanti, veteran Soviet envoy, was the first woman to occupy a major diplomatic post when she went to Norway in 1923. Subsequently she was Soviet Minister to Mexico and has been the Russian envoy to Stockholm since 1930.

Sweden was warned that aid for Finland and attacks on Russia in the Swedish press "may lead to undesirable complications."

The Russian envoy made three points:

1. That the "impermissible campaign" in the Swedish press could be explained only "if Sweden were in a state of war with Soviet Russia, or preparing for a state of war";
2. That "thousands" of "volunteers" for Finland had been enlisted at 47 bureaus under "protection of Swedish authorities";
3. That Sweden was supplying arms directly to Finland and permitting transit of "war material of every description" for the Finns.

Unrestricted Campaign

The Russian representation to Norway charged that the Norwegian press and quarters "closely connected with the Government" had been carrying on an "unrestricted campaign against the Soviet Union which cannot but cause harm and complications" to Russian-Norwegian relations.

In both Nations, Tass said, "certain official personages, with the connivance and support" of authorities, launched a campaign against Russia and actions "incompatible with the policy of neutrality proclaimed by the Governments of both countries."

In Sweden, the statement said, the press carried outright appeals for armed intervention of Sweden on behalf of the Helsingfors Government, without interference by the Government.

In Norway, it asserted, the press appealed for war against Soviet Russia. It named Carl Hambro, President of the Norwegian Storting (Parliament), among other unidentified "official personages" who "assist in this campaign and even take an active part in it."

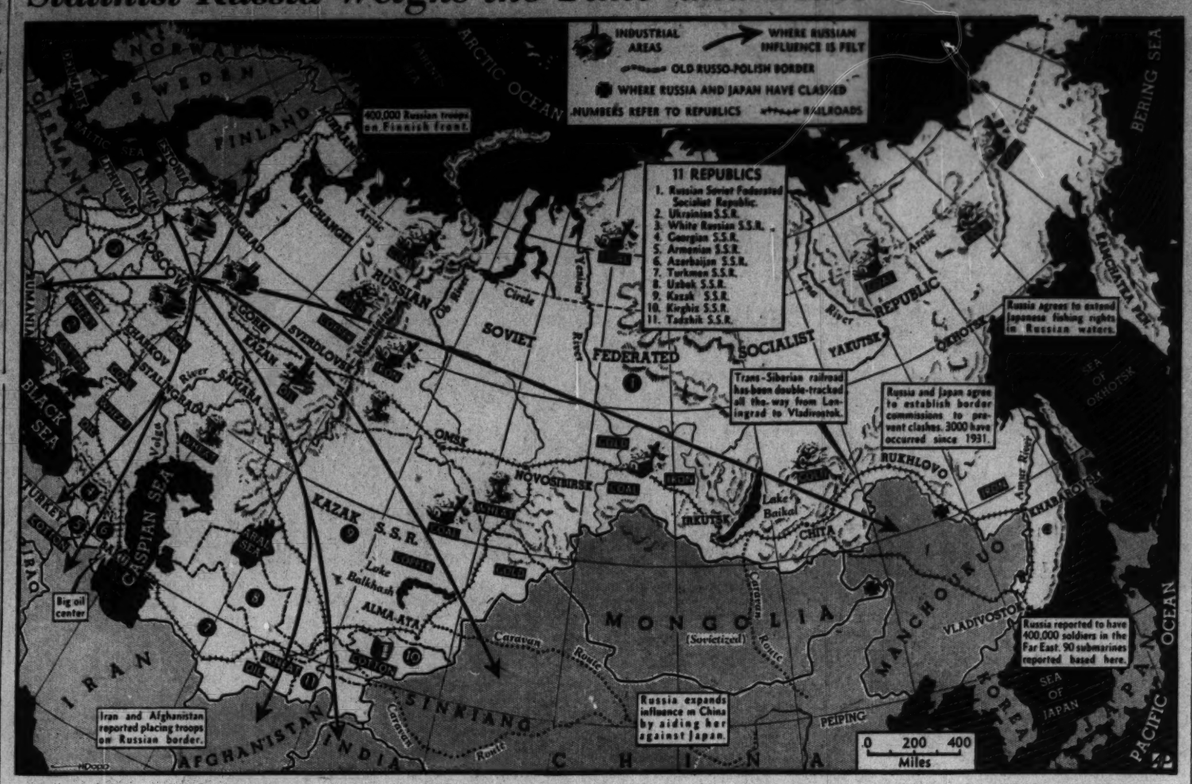
As President of the League of Nations Assembly, Mr. Hambro presided over the session last month at which Russia was expelled from league membership.

Sweden to Reply

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Swedish Foreign Office took cognizance of Soviet Russia's latest criticism of Swedish aid to Finland today. Stating the Russian publication of diplomatic correspondence was contrary to international custom.

The Foreign Office said it will publish an official declaration of the question later.

Stalinist Russia Weighs the Time and Place of New Drives


INDUSTRIAL AREAS
WHERE RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IS FELT
OLD RUSSO-POLISH BORDER
WHERE RUSSIA AND JAPAN HAVE CLASHED
NUMBERS REFER TO REPUBLICS
RAILROADS
11 REPUBLICS
1. Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic.
2. Ukrainian S.S.R.
3. White Russian S.S.R.
4. Georgian S.S.R.
5. Armenian S.S.R.
6. Azerbaijan S.S.R.
7. Turkmen S.S.R.
8. Uzbek S.S.R.
9. Kazak S.S.R.
10. Kirghis S.S.R.
11. Tadzhik S.S.R.
400,000 Russian troops on Finnish front.
Trans-Siberian railroad has been double-tracked all the way from Leningrad to Vladivostok.
Russia and Japan agree to establish border commissions to prevent clashes. 3000 have occurred since 1931.
Russia agrees to extend Japanese fishing rights in Russian waters.
Russia reported to have 400,000 soldiers in the Far East. 90 submarines reported based here.
Iran and Afghanistan reported placing troops on Russian border.
Russia expands influence in China by aiding her against Japan.
Big oil center
0 200 400 Miles

Recent History Indicates Attempts at Dominating Influence Unless Other Nations Can Match the Finns

Nobel Gold Medal Goes to Aid Finns

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Jan. 15

Selma Lagerlöf, winner of the Nobel Literary Prize in 1909, has contributed her gold Nobel medal to the national collection for Finland.

The medal's gold was said to be worth $1,500.

French Court Denies Soviet Has Claim on Eastern Poland

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Jan. 15—The question whether the Polish territory occupied by Soviet Russia is Russian or Polish came up for decision in a French civil court here, the ruling being that a Polish state still exists diplomatically, which is the French official view.

The case arose over a suit brought by a French oil company whose property had been nationalized by the Soviet authorities.

The court denied an application by the commercial agents of Russia to release funds attached by the company.

The Soviet Government therefore stands to sustain some losses as a result of its occupation of Eastern Poland. The French company owned property valued at 300,000,000 francs (almost $20,000,000) in the Malopolska region of Eastern Poland. After occupation of the region by the Russians it attached funds amounting to about 75,000,000 francs and deposited them in various French banks.

Legal representatives of the Soviet Trade Delegation here appeared in court demanding lifting of the attachment on the ground that the Soviet Government acted within its rights as a sovereign state nationalizing oil wells. The attorneys of the company argued that the confiscation was not carried out in Soviet territory since France doesn't recognize the legitimacy of the Soviet occupation of Eastern Poland, and Judge Maillefaud upheld this contention, ruling as follows:

"The sovereignty of a State is exercised only within its own frontiers. In the eyes of French law, the Soviet State cannot properly apply governmental measures against the property of persons who are not Soviet subjects outside its frontiers on the territory of another nation."

In view of the strong condemnation of the Soviet invasion of Finland which French Government leaders voiced on several occasions, there is little likelihood of the French Government recognizing the legality of the Soviet occupation of the eastern provinces of Poland.

Russia Rules Vast Domain But Stalin Looks Further

By the Associated Press

Russia is like an iceberg, in that the biggest part is out of sight.

The part that shows up in the usual maps these days is European Russia. Out of sight is Asiatic Russia—about four times as large in area. But out of sight doesn't mean out of mind, either of the nation's "nerve center" at Moscow, or of the countries that border on the Soviet Union's vast Asiatic domain. The arrows on the accompanying map indicate the many points where Soviet influence—sometimes pressure—is felt.

Talk that the Soviet may try to increase its influence at some of these points grows out of such recent history as:

1. Its march into Poland. (The land it got has been absorbed by two of the Soviet republics, though the exact division between them is uncertain.)
2. Its "mutual assistance" pacts with the Baltic States.
3. Its invasion of Finland.
4. Its unsuccessful attempt to conclude a pact with Turkey, which signed up with the Allies.

Also, it grows out of such ancient history as Czarist Russia's designs on Persia (now Iran), where Britain has important oil concessions, and India.

Soviet reverses in Finland may make the shadow of the Russian bear less formidable. Its first-line army numbers 2,500,000 men, but Finland keeps a big force busy. There are troops in former Poland, too, and there have been reports of others on the Turkish and Iranian frontiers. And despite signs of increasing Russo-Japanese amity, it is believed unlikely Russia will greatly reduce the size of its forces in the Far East. So its armed might is pretty well split up.

Another factor is Russia's inadequate railroad system, which might be disastrously overloaded if the Soviet had a war on two fronts.

But Stalin's country is huge—occupying more than one seventh of the land surface of the globe, with 165,000,000 persons (speaking some 120 different dialects). It is also rich—with the world's largest wheat acreage, 73 per cent of its manganese (essential in steel-making), 32 per cent of its oil, one third of its forest acreage, much of its gold and iron. With most of its resources undeveloped, Stalin might appear to have plenty of work at home.

But events since August prove that he is not content to stay there.

Soviet Airmen Bomb Finnish Cities

By the Associated Press

Civilians of a score of southern Finnish cities and towns today surveyed the ruins of homes and public buildings caught in the sweep of the heavy air raids of Jan. 14. Fires raged in almost a dozen cities.

In attacks lasting four hours, the Russians dropped hundreds of incendiary bombs and along the Abo-Helsingfors Railway and elsewhere were reported to have swooped low to attack civilians with machine guns. The railway was reported to be undamaged.

The former residence of the United States Minister was damaged by bombs in Grankulla, resort town west of Helsingfors, but nobody was injured. The American Minister, H. F. Arthur Schoenfeld and his entire legation staff had moved a few days ago to larger quarters.

Observers believed the Soviet airmen mistook the Legation for a Finnish headquarters.

Windows in scores of homes in the southwest section of Helsingfors were broken by detonations.

Rajamaki a Target

Rajamaki was reported the target for more than 300 bombs. One hundred and fifty were said to have fallen on Karja, both southern Finnish cities.

Fires still flared on the seacoast city of Hangoe and 20 homes were reported destroyed at Tammisaari, 60 miles west of the Capital. Other centers raided were mostly smaller towns with inadequate anti-aircraft defenses.

The Finns said two enemy aircraft were shot down.

On the Eastern Front, the Russians were believed to be bringing up reinforcements for a new drive to cut off Finland in the "waistline" sector, scene of the defeat of the 163rd and 44th Rusisan divisions.

Heavy fighting, supported by Soviet bombing attacks of the Finnish lines, was reported from the Suomussalmi front.

Sweden was reported to have protested to Moscow against bombing of the Swedish island of Kallaks by Soviet warplanes.

Reports in Stockholm said eight Russian planes bombed Kallaks, on the western side of the Gulf of Bothnia, and about 60 miles from the nearest Finnish territory. The small island is one of a group near Lulea, a mainland port close to Swedish iron mines.

Reports of a Russian aerial incursion into Norway also came from Kirkenes, Norway, across the border from Finland in the far north. These advices said Norwegian antiaircraft batteries fired on 30 Russian planes crossing the ill-defined frontier after a fight southward from the direction of the Finnish Petsamo district.

The reported aerial attacks, coupled with renewed Red Army blows at Finland and signs of strain between Moscow and the Scandinavian Nations, brought rumors that Russia was ready for a new major effort against the Finns.

New Campaign

The Kremlin, these sources said, apparently was opening a campaign to cut off Scandinavian aid to Finland at the same time that the Russian Army, balked in its first attempts at a "Blitzkreig," seemed to have completed preparations for a new offensive.

Meanwhile the Soviet Russian Army Command declared that fear of a military bloc between Germany and Soviet Russia had inspired what it described as foreign reports that German military instructors were reorganizing the Red Army. It said the report was a lie.

Soviet Claims

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (AP)—Finnish troops have not reached Soviet frontiers in any direction, said a Russian communiqué from the Leningrad military area headquarters.

According to this Russian version:

"While in the first three weeks important operations took place which ended in the creation of 'place d'armes' for Soviet troops on Finnish territory, in the second three-week period operations in most cases were limited to ordinary clashes, reconnoitering detachments, and small infantry units.

"The heavy cold which suddenly set in greatly facilitated the position of the Finnish troops, but despite this the latter proved incapable of efficiently profiting by the favorable situation.

"In the Viborg direction, Finnish troops are 50 miles from the Soviet frontier; south of Petsamo, they are 90 miles, and in the direction of Suomussalmi, 7 to 10 miles.

"Foreign agencies, especially Havas, allege that in battles in the area of Suomussalmi the Forty-fourth Soviet Division 'lost 14,000 men.'

"The Forty-fourth Division in all had no more than 10,000 men on the front. How could it lose 14,000? In reality, casualties of Soviet troops do not exceed 900 men, and they were due to the sudden cold which set in rather than to the actions of Finnish troops.

"The foreign reports carefully pass in silence the facts that Finnish troops lost there not less than 2,000 killed and wounded.

"Foreign agencies allege that Finnish troops cut communications along the Murmansk Railway and that this line now was 'completely paralyzed.' This is a lie. It is evidenced that Finnish troops have not reached the Soviet frontier in a single point, that Finnish troops are dozens of miles distant from Soviet frontiers and hundreds of miles from the Murmansk Railway.

"In reality, the Murmansk Railroad has not suspended work for a single minute.

"The some foreign agencies allege that the 'Russians lost Petsamo.'

"Soviet troops, jointly with units of the First Finnish Peoples Corps, which recently arrived at Petsamo, not only occupy Petsamo, but have advanced 90 miles south of Petsamo."

Payment for Oil

MOSCOW, Jan. 15 (AP)—An assertion that Britain and France would make "complete surrender of their economic and political positions on the American Continent" in return for wartime oil supplies from the United States has been made by the Communist newspaper Pravda.

"Independent of results of the war," the paper said, "One may affirm that England and France are going to lose a lot of what they have on the American Continent. This will be pay collected by the United States for export of oil and others goods."

Americans Enlist

ROVANIEMI, Finland, Jan. 15 (AP)—American volunteers, who have been arriving in Finland by the hundreds since the war with Soviet Russia began, are being organized into a separate legion, an official bulletin announced.

Prison Reform On Nonpartisan Base Fostered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.,—Improvement of prison conditions and rehabilitation of released prisoners are the aims of the Prison Association of California whose articles of incorporation were filed here recently with Secretary of State, Frank C. Jordan.

The organization has been completed after a year of preliminary work. It is nonpolitical and statewide, includes educators, clergymen, penologists, jurists, legislators, bankers, lawyers, and businessmen among its directors.

Specifically the association plans:

To study the management of all prisons and other institutions in California where men and women are detained for law violations.

To make recommendations to governmental bodies for improvement of the prison system, prison road camps, penitentiary administration, and the parole and probation systems of California and its political subdivisions.

To aid in improving the spiritual and moral welfare of persons confined in prisons.

To assist persons released, finally or conditionally, to gain employment and an honest livelihood.

To aid destitute families of prisoners or persons on parole or probation.

To endeavor to make prison conditions more humane and effective.

To conduct an educational campaign along lines indicated and seek the co-operation of the Governor and the Legislature in achieving the announced goals.

The officers are: August Vollmer, President; Julian H. Alco, Judge Theresa Meikle, Dr. Rudolph I. Coffee, all of San Francisco, Mrs. Irma W. Buwalda, Pasadena, Vice-Presidents; the Rev. Albert V. Murray, Mill Valley, Secretary; Pacific National Bank, Treasurer.

Argentina Balks At Meat Quotas

BUENOS AIRES, Argentine (AP)—The Argentine Foreign Office declared trade negotiations with the United States had ended because the United States was unable to grant concessions which could have meant increased farm imports from Argentina.

The statement issued by the Foreign Office was considered a reply to Argentine farm publications which expressed disappointment over termination of long negotiations for a trade agreement with the United States.

The Foreign Office said Argentina had agreed to set aside the question of United States restrictions on fresh Argentine meat but had balked at the United States quotas on canned meats, flax, and other products.

Suspension of negotiations was announced Jan. 5 and shortly afterward they were broken off altogether.

Blackouts Take Toll

LONDON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Blackout air raid precautions in Britain have almost doubled the number of traffic fatalities, Ministry of Transport figures indicated Jan. 15. During the last four months of 1939, the fatalities were 4,133, the Ministry announced, compared with 2,494 during the like period in 1938.

The Ministry said there were 8,270 fatalities in traffic accidents in 1939 as compared with 6,599 in 1938.

Norway Prepares

OSLO, Norway, Jan. 15 (AP)—Establishment of a National Council to administer all hospitals and coordinate Norway's medical services in event of "extraordinary conditions" has been announced.

A further preparedness measure was a decision to register all women for voluntary work if men should be called to the colors.

Three Possible Fronts Seen for Next Nazi Blow

By E. Berg Holt

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 15—Diplomatic as well as military observers here are taking stock with the view of estimating the course of the next stage in the European conflict.

While many hold that the next major development will be in Scandinavia, important sections of opinion expect it in the Low Countries—Belgium and Holland. A third group takes the line that it will be in Eastern Europe.

Regarding Scandinavia, it is becoming increasingly evident that Sweden and Norway hold an important key, not only in the Russo-Finnish war but in the Allies' struggle against Germany as well. While the Russian armies are bogged down in Finland's snowdrifts, Germany's hopes of obtaining supplies from Russia remain like Europe's present temperature—well below zero. Hence, it is in the Allies' material as well as moral interest to stimulate Finland's resistance and encourage Norway and Sweden to do so too.

Funnel for Supplies

But just as Norway and Sweden are the funnel for supplies going to Finland, they are also the source of and channel for one of Germany's most important imports—iron ore, without which it would be difficult for the German Government to maintain its production of munitions.

During the next three months Swedish iron ore, of which Germany takes upward of 10,000,000 tons annually, must go to Germany mainly through the Arctic Norwegian port of Narvik, because the Gulf of Bothnia is frozen. All observers agree that if the Allies can intercept this traffic they will have taken an important step toward winning the war.

There is a widespread feeling that the recent rumors from Germany charging that the Allies intend to drag Scandinavia into the war is due to the fear that the Allies plan to dam the flow of iron ore into Germany.

While some British and French experts undoubtedly have advocated such an extension of the war area, it is categorically denied that this is the policy of the Allied Governments.

Informed circles hold to the yiew that Norway and Sweden should be involved in war, only on account of a German attack for the purpose of seizing the rich iron ore districts and more "Lebensraum," or if these countries themselves decide to go openly to the aid of Finland against Russia.

Reich's Past Policy

It is worth mentioning in this connection, firstly, that it is felt it would be in line with past German policy to assert that the Allies were going to attack Scandinavia in order to give Germany a pretext for doing so themselves. Secondly, as far as the Soviets are concerned there is reliable information that the Allies have not changed their policy of not breaking off relations with Moscow. It is explained that they intend to go on helping Finland to the utmost of their ability and without making any more secret of it than is dictated by diplo-military necessity.

Recent official pronouncements in the Netherlands that it intended to defend itself against any attack, coupled with similar Belgian statements to the effect that the independence of the Netherlands is of vital interest for Belgium, are believed to have been prompted by the fact that important military preparations are still in progress in the German side of the frontier.

Situation in Central Europe

Similarly in Central Europe—the Italo-Hungarian rapprochement of last week could, as some Hungarian authorities have already pointed out, be due just as much to the fear of a coming German move as to fear of a Russian one.

In this connection it is emphasized in all Balkan countries that only by making up their quarrels can they present a sufficiently solid front to make aggression, whether from the West or the East, unprofitable. Efforts to solve the problem of how to start shaking hands are being redoubled between now and Feb. 2 when the Balkan Entente conference is scheduled to meet in Belgrade.

Though apprehension of an impending German attack is thus felt in three widely separated parts of Europe, the question is being insistently asked, however, whether Germany has sufficient reserves of material, particularly gasoline, for a prolonged offensive.

There is reason to believe that during the three weeks of "Blitzkrieg" in Poland the Germans used the equivalent of six months of peacetime supplies of gasoline. Even in peace time, moreover, Germany produced—mainly by hydrogenation of coal—only about one third of the oil it consumed. Germany's statement that it can now produce 12,000,000 tons of oil annually—nearly twice its peacetime consumption—is not generally credited here, especially as it is known it has had to suspend construction on an important new coal distillation plant near Cologne owing to a shortage of materials.

Indeed, all available evidence points to increasing difficulties on the German oil front, not only regarding gasoline but also lubricants. The German air force has been rationed for months in these commodities—a fact which has resulted in the serious curtailment of training flights to the detriment of the morale of the German Air force.

Balkan Accord

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Jan. 15 (AP)—A communiqué declared Jan. 13 that Bulgaria and Turkey have "confirmed their complete concordance of views regarding the maintenance of peace in the Balkans and the safeguarding of neutrality."

The communiqué was issued after Numan Menemencoglu, Turkish General Secretary of Foreign Affairs, conferred with the Bulgarian Premier, George Kiosseivanoff, and was received by King Boris.

"The Bulgarian Government will keep strict watch over its neutrality in conformity with a policy of continued friendship between this country and Turkey," the statement concluded.

Official quarters declined to comment on the Ankara report that Mr. Menemencoglu had urged Bulgaria to forego temporarily pressing Rumania for a settlement of their territorial dispute over Rumania's Dobrudja.

Gain of 37 P. C. In Civilian Pilots

WASHINGTON (AP)—The number of certified civilian pilots in the United States increased from 22,983 to 31,264 in 1939, a gain of 37 per cent, the Civil Aeronautics Authority reports.

California has the most pilots, 5,193, and the most civil airplanes, 1,344. New York is second with 2,636 pilots and 1,018 planes.

The number of civil airplanes increased 24 per cent during the year—from 11,159 to 13,772.

A still greater increase in the number of pilots is expected this year as a result of the Civilian Pilot Training program now being carried on in 437 colleges and universities.

Congress Library Curator Resigns

WASHINGTON (AP)—The resignation of V. Valta Parma, who during 13 years with the Library of Congress had been chiefly responsible for the development of its rare book collection, was disclosed Jan. 13.

Mr. Parma said he had no plans for the future. Archibald MacLeish, the new Librarian, said the resignation was entirely of Mr. Parma's own will, that a post in the Library had been kept open for him for a week after his resignation, but that Mr. Parma had declined to take it.

Under Mr. Parma's administration as Curator of the rare book collection, it was developed from nothing to more than 100,000 books, among them hundreds of incunabula.

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Metaxas Tightens Grip on Greece; Nation Turns to Britain as Ally

ATHENS (AP)—Today, and more than before, Gen. John Metaxas is the strong man of Greece. War in Europe and an international situation requiring a strong hand and concerted public opinion have etched his position in clearer outline.

General Metaxas is somewhat unique among European dictators. He is not a popular hero, in the ordinary sense of the word. He does not look like a dictator, and in a crowd you would never notice him.

He has no interest in public spectacle; makes no impassioned speeches.

A military expert, he never wears a military uniform. He is hard-headed, practical, frugal. An organizer. A patriot. But also an egoist, with a desire for authority, with an intense, driving determination to see his ideas carried through.

Since Aug. 4, 1936, when he directed the coup d'etat that gave Greece an authoritarian regime, there has been no disputing the position of General Metaxas in Greece.

King in Background

He has the backing of a highly efficient secret police. Through King George, now definitely in the background, he has the support of the Greek Army.

There is no individual in Greek political life who could even begin to oppose him now.

Kondylis, Venizelos, Demerdjis, and Tsaldaris, the only men who might have helped the King maintain constitutional government, are figures of the past.

Having eliminated what he considered the obstructionist policies of democratic and parliamentary government, General Metaxas gives not the slightest sign of sponsoring any return to that form of government.

"For the time being," he has told the Greeks, "there is no question of new elections . . . Those of you who have in the past belonged to parties are now under the obligation of fogetting them entirely. . . ."

Iron Discipline

Politically, Grece is under iron discipline, and there is a touch of German thoroughness about this. General Metaxas studied at the Berlin Military Academy. The last show of open opposition ended in February, 1938, when a number of party leaders were banished to the Greek islands, those pleasant, sunshiny little islands where politicians can plan and scheme—harmlessly.

General Metaxas is carrying out a wide program of social legislation, public works, and national discipline. There has been land reclamation, new roads, greater industrial activity, higher wages, and a better standard of living.

On the other hand, higher taxation and higher costs of living must be considered, while rearmament, social legislation, and a heavily increased police force have cut into national revenue.

As regards Greek foreign relations, General Metaxas has achieved notable successes. He set out to improve Greek-Turkish relations and succeeded. Through vigorous defense measures, Greece is in a much better position militarily. Relations with Italy are improving, and the British guarantee did much to soothe fears of the Greeks.

Strict Censorship

There is an unusually strict censorship, and the stern hand of dictatorship is evident in many ways. How the Greeks, famous as a liberty-loving and highly politically minded people feel about it all, is difficult to appraise. Of late, it seems, there is an increased appreciation of the Metaxas argument that this is no time for political obstructionism.

General Metaxas was in the past regarded "pro-German." He has repudiated any such sympathies, pointing out that Greece, with Germany its most important market for tobacco, hardly can afford to ignore the Third Reich. There is no question but what Greek public opinion is warmly pro-British.

With the present war in Europe there are new problems for Greece, not least the threatening problems of national economy with the disruption of the German market and trade.

Greek Business Run On 'American Style'

By the Associated Press

Athens

American influence, through American schools, libraries, and cultural organizations, has long been manifest in the Eastern Mediterranean area. The English language is widely spoken. Or better, perhaps, to say the American language.

The result is a deep admiration and respect for the United States. There are American restaurants, shops, bookstores, newsstands, barber shops, dry cleaning establishments (quick service 'n' everything), beauty parlors, motion-picture theaters, advertising methods.

The movies, for example, run continuously. At a smart restaurant a page flicks your shoes with a duster as you go in. You have variations of the quick lunch counter.

ATHENS (AP)—There are two things that impress the observer in Greece. One is the symapthy for the western powers and the faith of the Greeks, a maritime people, in the British Navy. The other is the contrasting economic dependence of Greece on Germany.

The Greek Government, under the stern guiding hand of Gen. John Metaxas, is committed to a policy of neutrality. Even the newspapers are required to give news from Germany and the western powers equal space.

Reliance on Britain springs not only from the British pledge of aid to this country but from Greece's geographical position. As a Mediterranean Nation, and a seafaring one, Greece has a natural concern over attack by water. The average Greek unhesitatingly ranks Britain first as a Mediterranean naval power.

Suspicion of Italy

There is apprehension and suspicion of Italy despite improving relations between Athens and Rome, but the Greek shrugs his shoulders and says: "The British Navy would be here in a minute."

For a neighboring friend and ally, Greece has Turkey. To the military alliance between these two countries has been added the assurances of Article 2 of the Turkish-British-French Treaty which pledges Turkey to come to the assistance of Britain and France "in case of any aggressive activity . . . which would lead to war in an area of the Mediterranean . . . in which war Great Britain and France would be involved in virtue of the pledges they have given to Greece and Rumania."

Threat to Equilibrium

Chief threat to the internal equilibrium of the country is in the possible repercussions of a falling market in Germany for Greek tobacco and the breakdown in trade with the Reich. High prices paid by Germany under clearing arrangements have been instrumental in creating favorable labor conditions in the Macedonian tobacco growing area—formerly a source of labor troubles. A return to unemployment may bring new trouble.

There is, however, a counteragent, increased purchases by Britain and France, and the firm hold which the Metaxas Regime has on the Nation.

By-Pass for London Gives Added Exit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

One of the most congested of London's road junctions, Hammersmith Broadway, is to be by-passed by a traffic lane extending from Cromwell Road to the Great West Road.

Americans Serve

ATHENS (AP)—If Greece should get into war, a large number of Greeks with American citizenship would find themselves fighting in the Greek Army—whether they liked it or not.

Many of these already are serving 18 months of compulsory military service on the Macedonian or Albanian frontiers or in training camps at Athens, Corinth or Salonika.

There is a conflict between American and Greek citizenship regulations; Greece claims as citizens thousands whom Washington recognizes as holding United States Citizenship.

There are no statistics on how many Greeks have gone to the United States, become American citizens, saved their money and returned to Greece, or how many were born in the United States and brought to Greece as infants by returning parents.

Many American rookies can't speak English, having lived in Greece since they were infants.

Trade Treaty Is Signed By France, Spain

MADRID, Jan. 15 (AP) — Conclusion of a new French-Spanish trade agreement, which authorities said was expected to restore commerce almost to the 1933 level of 2,000,000,000 francs (about $45,000,000) has been announced.

The announcement was made at a reception at the French Embassy to celebrate successful culmination of the negotiations started several months ago.

Exact terms of the pact were lacking, but it was learned it provides stabilization of each country's imports with exports.

France will buy iron, lead, zinc, mercury and pyrite. Spain will buy French wheat and phosphate from North Africa, rice from Indo-China, and automobiles, chemicals, pharmaceutical products, books and newspapers from continental France.

The pact, reached in long conferences between Count Casa Rojas, the Spanish Foreign Ministry's Director of Political Affairs, and Herve Alphand, French Director of Foreign Trade, will be signed formally Tuesday.

A pact along similar lines between Spain and Great Britain was expected shortly. A British Commission, like the French, has been here for several months discussing terms.

A hint that France's purchases largely would be for wartime needs was contained in the announcement of the nature of the Spanish exports. The statement also said that the agreement inaugurated "permanent collaboration" between the two governments.

Even Neutrals Tighten Belts

By the Associated Press

It isn't only the belligerents who are tightening their belts. Neutrals, as well, have dealt out ration cards.

Housewives in some countries have been told what and how much they may put on the dining table; the whole family what it may put on its back.

Practically everybody has been forced to leave the family automobile in the garage much of the time because of restrictions on gasoline, sorely needed for war machines in this age of mechanized warfare.

Germany, which rode into the war on a ration card, has restrictions on practically all basic necessities of life. Even its horses, cows and pigs must have cards to be able to stick their noses in the feed trough.

Two Meatless Days

The Nazis experience two meatless days a week. Spread out over the other five days they are permitted to consume approximately one and one-tenth pounds of meat—the weight of one good-sized steak, if they can buy it.

To help fill their depleted larders Field Marshal Hermann Göring mobilized Nazi huntsmen to take small game in provinces wrested from Poland and in the forests of West Prussia.

The German seafood supply virtually has been cut off by British blockading ships in the North Sea.

Nazi food rationing has brought a thriving business to Hungarian smugglers who operate regularly on the border. They slip into Germany with a thick porterhouse or loin of pork to those prosperous enough to pay.

Food Substitutes

Smuggling along the Hungarian-German border also extends to sugar and other products. Some frontier farmers are reported to have sneaked over live cows, lambs and pigs.

German research specialists are producing fats from coal and say they are prepared to make butter and other edible fats from coal and shale. They have converted whale oil into a passable substitute for margarine. Nazis have developed a grain coffee made from barley, to which is added a dash of coffee "scent."

Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels recently announced the transition of the "one pot Sunday" into "sacrifice Sunday." He failed to say what additional sacrifice would be required on the one Sunday each month on which Germans sit down to a simple stew or similar dish.

Resourceful Hausfraus have hit upon their own barter system to circumvent the difficulties of rationing. It works this way; when the store to which a shopper is assigned runs out of a desired article, she arranges a trade with a friend in another district where it may be obtained.

Few Complaints

They've taken most of their restrictions with good grace but many must have thought they'd been called upon to make the ultimate sacrifice when they were told:

"Take 'air baths' to save soap and use rainwater instead of cosmetics."

Reichsführer Hitler ordered a drive against merchants attempting to profiteer and sent many offenders to prison.

Heretofore members of German families could buy mourning attire. This practice ended, however, when authorities, aroused by heavy sales of black stockings, found many persons were borrowing certificates from acquaintances and filling their wardrobes with most anything black.

Restrictions in Britain

Now merchants must stamp certificates when a reasonable amount of mourning clothes has been bought.

Great Britain, latest of the warring powers to go on a ration basis, now has restrictions on butter, bacon, ham and sugar.

Everybody from the King on down is limited to four ounces of bacon, four ounces of butter and 12 ounces of sugar a week. For children under six the allowance is halved.

On Jan. 15 the British will begin rationing other meats and there will be only two meat tickets a week.

Like Germany, Britain has rationed gasoline sharply and placed restrictions on food purchases

The British preceded their food rationing with a lick against their womenfolk by invoking rationed fashions. They will have only 10 colors to choose from in buying stockings next year, compared to 600 peacetime shades.

France has just decreed its first completely meatless Friday. The regulations also prohibit sale of beef, veal, and mutton on Mondays and Tuesdays and limit restaurant patrons to one meat portion of not more than 5½ ounces including bone.

Conditions in Europe

Italy, largest European neutral, was caught with only a three weeks supply of gasoline in its storage tanks but has been able to lift the ban on gasoline sales clamped on at the war's start. The price, however, is beyond the reach of the average motorist.

Russian-invaded Finland has rationed gasoline, placed coffee sales under supervision and abolished the traditional smorgasbord, that before-dinner snack of hot hors d'oeuvres.

Belgium is distributing 8,000,000 ration cards, just in case, and in neighboring Holland, sugar is being rationed. For a while the Dutch had "motorless Sundays" but these are over now.

Danes were handed ration cards soon after the outbreak of war but thus far only two commodities are affected.

Germany Strives to Confine War to the Western Front

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Jan. 15—Germany today is concentrating on this question:

"Will there be any developments in the North and Southeast which would compromise military concentration on the Western Front?"

In other words, as mobilization in Belgium and the Netherlands proceeds, an effort is being made to focus attention upon developments in Scandinavia and the Balkans.

The testiness of the answers given in the daily press conferences to questions on Balkan and Scandinavian subjects indicates the concern over the situation in those areas. Meanwhile, the controlled German press is diligently feeding domestic wishful thinking on such subjects by writing excerpts from the press of those countries in which neutrality is advocated.

From what is readable in the German press, one would obtain the impression that every Scandinavian and Balkan paper is loudly advocating complete neutrality and informing their readers daily that the greatest danger to their individual security lies in closer economic or political ties with the Allies.

Likened to American War

It is obvious that the authorities here are nervous over the possibility that the Allies may increase their influence in both areas, and are doing everything possible to avert such an eventuality by fighting in a tense diplomatic campaign to keep the war concentrated on the Western Front, where Germany enjoys the same relatively strong position that the Confederacy would have enjoyed had the operations in the American War been confined exclusively to Northern Virginia.

It was only when the Northern armies developed new battle areas around the periphery of the Confederacy that the North's superior industrial resources began to tell heavily. The question now is whether the Allies will seek to develop such a succession of new battle areas around Germany.

It is obvious to observers here that the Government is well aware of the undesirability of allowing actual military operations to break out in other places around Germany's periphery.

While still delighted over the changed relationships with Russia resulting in Russia's difficulties in Finland—Russia being now the most eager member of this unofficial partnership to retain a friend—the earnest hope is detectable that the Finnish war is not going to drag Germany into a clash with the Allies in Scandinavia.

Material Sent to Finland

Interesting reports which are not confirmable are to the effect that until Russia's protests forced Germany to halt transhipments of Italian airplanes to Finland there had been a considerable amount of German war materials sold direct to Finland.

For the same reasons it is strongly doubtful whether Germany is now inclined to precipitate any outbreak of fighting in the Balkans, but rather is using maximum diplomatic efforts to keep that source of supply of raw materials peaceful.

Germany now has the opportunity perhaps to forestall Allied action in other fields by a quick stroke west. Probably much depends on Belgium's attitude. Th most likely explanation of the fact that Germany's army did not move in mid-November seems to be that Belgium was then prepared to attack the flank of any movement into Holland. Whether Belgium still has the same intention may be a major factor in events of the next few days.

New Jersey Faces Ban on New Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—The New Jersey Taxpayers' Association stands pledged against any new taxes, a proposal which now confronts the State's Legislative Department. Donald R. Stevens, who has just been re-elected to head the Association, said levies must be kept within their present yield.

"No matter what the slogan presented may be—'broadening the tax base,' 'relief for real estate,' 'feed the starving,' 'avoid a crisis,' or what not," he said, "we are watching the $350,000,000 over-all total of taxes levied and collected for State and local government in New Jersey.

"If, as reported, the Tax Law Revision Commission or any other group attempts to push such proposals through the Legislature, the action will be met by vigorous and effective opposition by the organized forces of the New Jersey taxpayers."

N. J. Pays Act $14,910,745 Jobs Insurance in 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J.—Job insurance payments to New Jersey claimants during 1939 totaled $14,910,745, the the State Unemployment Compensation Commission disclosed in a summary of the year's activities Jan. 15. Payments began last Jan. 25. Down to the end of the year an aggregate of 1,540,588 checks were issued.

Church to Aid 'Objectors'

NEW YORK (AP)—The Rev. John Haynes Holmes of the Community Church told his congregation Jan. 14 the Church would formally recognize and uphold the rights of conscientious objectors to war.

An open letter to the motoring public

Advertising writers can't make gasoline.

A bombardment of claims and counter claims has broken loose—and it may confuse the purchaser of gasoline.

Since the public has a right to be accurately informed about the gasolines sold today, the American Oil Company wishes to make a statement of policy regarding its regular gasoline and special motor fuel.

Comparing the quality of crude is not enough. Comparing anti-knock is not enough. It is the sum total of *all* the desirable quality characteristics that makes a good gasoline or motor fuel.

This constitutes the only real yardstick for comparison. Fair comparisons should take in *every* quality a good gasoline or motor fuel should have.

During the 29 years of its existence, the American Oil Company has not found it necessary to change the names of its products. Throughout all of this period, it has kept faith by constantly *improving* its products.

The American Oil Company has the largest and most modern refining units in the world.

The achievements of its scientists and engineers have been recognized as among the most important advances in chemical engineering.

The American Oil Company has the resources and facilities to furnish the best products and the highest values obtainable from crude petroleum.

We know what goes into Amoco-Gas and American Gas. We know these products never have had—and still do not have—any equals in their respective fields. Regardless of competitive claims, we say this unqualifiedly and without reservation.

As to American Gas, we sell it for exactly what it is—a pure, "sweet," 100% petroleum product. It is not "hopped up" with added chemicals which are not combustible. Its full range of quality characteristics comes from petroleum only. We don't try to make it a premium gas by merely calling it one. American Gas is the best buy at regular gas price.

As to Amoco-Gas, it is our *premium* motor fuel. It costs more to make. It's *worth* more. It *does* more. It must sell for more. You can not get a *real* premium fuel at a regular gas price. Amoco-Gas is instantly recognizable as a premium motor fuel by the velvety smoothness of the car's operation.

You can't get something for nothing. We have faith in the inherent common sense of the motorist—and in his ability to separate fact from claim.

American Oil Company products are the finest obtainable. They are backed by the entire resources of the American Oil Company, and accepted by the public as honest values, honestly described.

The remarkable increase in the sales of American Oil Company products proves that the motorist continues to be discriminating and alert in recognizing the "Sign of Greater Values."

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS

(Signed) AMERICAN OIL COMPANY

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

Further Adventures of Hari and Bolo

By Rose Fyleman

Chapter Seven

And now you shall hear what was happening meanwhile to Maggie, Bolo and Arnold.

After travelling for an hour or more they came to the Big Big Forest. Their road ran straight through this forest, though it was now no longer a hard road, but had turned into a grassy track. They were glad of the pleasant shade of the great trees, and Arnold found the going very agreeable.

The moss was soft and cool, and his hoofs made scarcely any sound. So it happened that, when they came suddenly upon a man lying fast asleep at the foot of a tree, they did not make enough noise to awaken him. He had a big black beard, and Bolo, remembering his dream, was pretty sure that he must be a robber—probably one of those that the detectives had been after.

"Did you see his hands?" Maggie whispered. "They were bright red!" And so indeed they were.

Bolo took charge of the situation with great calmness. He had the cart drawn up at a spot a little further along the road, and then he and Arnold managed to push and pull it in among the bushes and brambles at the side of the track, where it was well hidden away from the sight of anyone who might be passing that way. Bolo then went quietly up to the man for a closer inspection.

He came back to the others in a few moments.

Astonishing Discovery

"I'm pretty sure he's a robber," he whispered on his return. "He's got a screw-driver sticking out of one of his pockets, and that's just the sort of thing they would have. But as for the red stuff on his hands—well, you'd never guess what that was, not if you each had a hundred guesses." (And I don't mind confessing that I'm sure I should never have guessed myself.)

Maggie stared expectantly at Bolo with her little eyes open as wide as they would go, and Arnold, who was sitting down, of course, twitched his ears expectantly.

"It's strawberry-juice," said Bolo. "I could smell it! He must have been having a regular feast."

"Strawberry juice?" said Maggie and Arnold together. "Well, I never!"

"I certainly think we ought to follow this up," said Bolo.

At last it was decided that they would wait a little while in the hope that the man might wake up, and that when he did so, Maggie and Arnold should stay where they were with the cart, while Bolo cautiously followed the man to see what he could find out.

The Remarkable Horn

Bolo was not in the least nervous at the idea; he was a brave little person. They had a look in the treasure-box to see what they could discover that might be helpful, and decided finally that Bolo should take with him a remarkable horn that they found there. It was a truly wonderful instrument, and I should love to have one like it myself, for it could make all manner of noises. There were numbers of little holes all the way down its length, and under each hole was written the kind of noise it produced. You just had to place a finger over the hole and blow, loudly or softly according to the amount of that particular sound you wanted.

Here are the names under some of the holes: Thunder, Crying, Laughing, Wind, Alarm Bell, Sea, Dog Barking, Lion Roaring, "Fire," Organ, Band Playing, Typing, Snoring, Sleigh Bells, Sneezing, Door Squeaking, Drum Shooting, China Breaking, Railway Train, "Help." There were fifty altogether, and if you count you will find I have not mentioned half of them. If you blew very loud, the sound was said to be terrific and to carry for miles. While they were hastily examining it Maggie had a bright idea.

"Couldn't we find a noise that would waken him up?" she said, meaning the man, of course. This seemed an excellent idea, if they could only find the right noise. It would never do to make him suspicious. It was Arnold who thought of a good one—Thunder.

As it was he who had thought of it, he was allowed to do the blowing, and he did it most artistically. Softly at first, and then louder and louder, till in the end he blew a terrific clap which was most realistic.

The man jumped up with a start and looked anxiously up towards the sky, of which very little was to be seen, fortunately, for it was quite clear! He started off along a narrow path and Bolo followed him quietly, with the horn slung on to his back in case of need.

After he had gone some little distance, Blackbeard stepped aside where a big boulder stood close to the path, and Bolo, still cautiously following, heard him give a call. The bushes were pushed away and Bolo could see a man appear at the entrance of what seemed to be a cave.

"Hallo, Blackbeard," said the man, "where have you been all this time?"

"Gathering strawberries—wild strawberries," said Blackbeard. "I've found a place where they are so thick on the ground that you can't walk without treading on them. I've never seen such strawberries."

The other man's eyes glistened.

"Do you hear that?" he shouted into the cave. "Blackbeard's found a strawberry bed, tons of 'em. What do you say to that?"

Commotion in a Cave

Bolo could hear quite a commotion in the cave, and soon half-a-dozen men came running out, all looking very excited. They all talked about strawberries, but just as they were going off he heard one of them say: "What about the jewels? Oughtn't we to leave someone in charge?" But no one would offer to stay behind. The thought of the strawberries was too tempting.

As soon as the sound of their voices had died away Bolo hastened into the cave. In a corner on the floor he saw a quantity of jewelry, some of it collected into a heap, some of it scattered carelessly on the stone floor.

He picked up a gold locket on a chain and hung it round his neck as a sample of what he had found, and then trotted briskly back to his friends. Maggie was still knitting; Arnold was asleep.

They were greatly excited when they heard his news. Maggie took hold of the locket in order to look at it more closely, and gave a shrill cry.

"It's Louise's," she said. "I gave it her myself as a Christmas present. Look, it has an 'L' on it, and my picture inside."

Sure enough, inside the locket was a miniature of Magnolia, with the words, "From Mother," written in the corner, and they now realized that the film-star whose jewels had been stolen was none other than Louise herself!

(To be continued next Monday)

The Story So Far

Hari, the Japanese doll, had just happily found his thinking cap when our last chapter ended. Millie, a newspaper reporter, had been helping him to hunt for it, while Madam Magnolia, the pig, Bolo, the lamb, and Arnold, the donkey, went on ahead. The loss of the thinking cap had interrupted their journey to find Louise, Madam Magnolia's daughter, who had run away from home.

Drawn by Emil Weiss for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Arnold blew a terrific thunderclap that was most realistic

Music for Junior

The Man Who Directs the Orchestra

By Nicolas Slonimsky

On parade when many people march together, there is always a leader with a big stick, or rather pole, marching in front of them, and marking time with his stick. When many musicians play together in an orchestra, the man in front of the players beats the time and shows them when to start and when to finish, and when to play softly, and when to play loudly.

This man is the orchestra conductor. He has to know everything that is going on in the orchestra, and he must hear all the mistakes and correct them at rehearsals. The rule is "follow the leader."

The orchestra men are clever, and they know at once if the leader is not sure of himself. Sometimes they play a trick on the leader by playing wrong notes on purpose. If the leader knows his business, he will correct such mistakes, and win the respect of the orchestra. But it is not good to show off, either. An orchestra conductor wanted to show how smart he was, and put in a wrong note in a trombone part on purpose so that the player would make a mistake and he would correct him. Then he marked the place, stopped the orchestra at the rehearsal, and reprimanded the player for playing the wrong note. Imagine his embarrassment when the player replied: "Indeed, some silly person put the wrong note in, but I know the piece very well, so I played the right note."

A good orchestra leader ought to know all about the instruments, and there are conductors who actually can play all the instruments in the orchestra, from the piccolo flute to the double-bass. I know a musician (he is not a conductor, but a composer of operas and symphonies) who could imitate every instrument so well that it sounded like the real thing.

It is easy to beat time, but it is very difficult to keep the right balance between the melody and the accompaniment, particularly when the melody shifts from one instrument to another. In one composition by a modern Austrian composer, the melody has twelve notes, and is played by twelve instruments, one after another, so that each instrument plays only one note at a time.

In the time of Mozart and Haydn, when orchestras were small, the leader usually took his place at the piano, and directed the players by nodding. When the orchestras began to grow so that there were sixty or seventy players, the leader stood in front facing the public, because it was not considered good concert manners to turn the back to the listeners. But then the conductor could not see the players, and they could only see his back.

Nowadays, the conductor faces the orchestra, so that the players can watch him, and the concert goers see only the conductor's back. When the conductor is not satisfied with the way the orchestra plays, he sometimes makes disagreeable faces at the players, but when he turns to the public in response to the applause, he always wears a very pleasant smile.

(These stories about music are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Rainy Day in Japan

Where could the silver loveliness of rain
  Find sweeter welcome than in slanting down
Across green hills and valleys frothy pink
  With cheery bloom, or falling on this town

Of shop-lined streets aglow with colorful wares,
  Like streets in Fairyland, each passerby
Kimono-clad and looking for all the world
  Like an enormous, shut-winged butterfly

Clinging to an umbrella that well might be
  A giant flower, yellow, purple, red,
Its shining face defiant of the rain
  In this a suddenly mobile garden bed!

VIOLET ALLEYN STOREY

Watching the Train

I love the Railroad Station
With its engines big and black,
Each shining bright and full of steam,
Just waiting on the track.

The News-boys all come running,
As if they might be late.
A man shouts "Show your tickets, please,"
Then lets you through the gate.

Porters rush with heavy loads,
And suddenly you hear,
"All aboard!" The train starts off,
You watch it disappear.

Then home you go with mother,
While you talk about the train.
And she says, if you're good, p'raps
She'll take you there again.

CLARA BELL THURSTON

Let's Have Carrots for Lunch

Bobby sat down on the grass and leaned back against a tree trunk. He had just come from the bluebell wood with a basket full of flowers. At one end of the basket was his lunch, wrapped up in a paper bag.

He spread his handkerchief on the ground beside him and placed his lunch on it. It consisted of one raw carrot, a small piece of gingerbread, and two Liquorice Allsorts. Bobby liked raw carrots, and his mother had told him he could have one now and again if he washed them clean first. There wasn't much left of the gingerbread because he had eaten some on the way to the woods—just in case he had too much to eat all at once.

"Now, which shall I start with?" he thought, gazing into the bushes in front of him. Suddenly he was looking straight into two soft bright eyes which stared right into his.

"Hullo!" he exclaimed. "If it isn't a rabbit! Why are you sitting there? I'm just going to eat my lunch. Have you got any?"

The little brown creature didn't answer. She just sat there on her hind legs, and cocked her long ears. The next moment there was a sound beside her, and out of the bushes came a little baby bunny, such a wee thing, and then another and another, and even another. Four little baby bunnies!

"Oh!" said Bobby. "Are they yours, Mrs. Rabbit? Is that your house down the hole in the bushes? You don't know who I am, do you? I'm Bobby."

The mother rabbit dropped on all fours then, and Bobby knew she was saying,

"Good morning, Bobby. I am Rosie. Rosie Rabbit."

"Good morning, Rosie," said Bobby. "Is that your little house?" Rosie jerked her nose from side to side as she looked at Bobby, and he knew she wanted to say,

"Well, it was, but I don't want it now. You see, we rabbits all live in The Warren together for company, but when we have baby rabbits to look after we make a little place of our own where we shan't be troubled."

"I know," said Bobby. "A nursery!"

Suddenly Rosie made a grab at one of the little rabbits. The smell of the carrot was too much for young Stamper, as the smallest rabbit was called, and he was just in the act of having a taste to see if it was as good as it smelled.

"It doesn't matter," said Bobby. "Let him have some. Lets all have lunch together! Come on! You sit there, Rosie, and Ill sit here, and the baby bunnies can sit round between us. There! Now we are all in a ring."

So there they sat in the spring sunshine, Bobby and Rosie and the four little baby bunnies, all having lunch. The baby bunnies had a small piece of carrot each, and a few crumbs of gingerbread, but no Liquorice Allsorts.

"I'd like to go to The Warren with you," said Bobby, when they had finished the meal. "Could I?"

Rosie turned her head and looked at him as she scampered away, and he thought she was saying,

"Of course. Just walk down here. Mind the tree roots or you might fall over them in places. Down this slope, now."

"It's a long way for the babies," said Bobby. "They're so small. May I give them a ride in my basket? We could get along quicker like that."

He spread his handkerchief over the stalks of the bluebells and placed the little bunnies on it. Then Rosie led the way and he followed — basket, bunnies, bluebells and all.

They came to The Warren quite soon. Bobby lifted the little bunnies out, one by one, and placed them on the grass. And Rosie wagged her head and sniffed to say, "Thank you very much. That was a great help."

(These stories that we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays every month.)

Two December Prize-Winners

By Peter White

Even the holiday season did not make our younger readers forget to send in good papers for the Contest. We have two prize-winners again for December, one of whom we are welcoming for the first time.

The Special Prize, for the best paper by an "under eight," goes to Dudley Skeen, Jr., seven, of Refugio, Texas, for a good paper on "Cuthbert Makes a Cocoon." Dudley's prize is "Panuck, Eskimo Sled Dog," by Frederick Machetanz. This is a lovely story of an Alaskan puppy that grew up to be the leader of a sled team. It has fine pictures, and we think Dudley will enjoy them as well as the story. Here is his paper:

What I Think of Cuthbert

It would have been bad if Cuthbert had not spun his cocoon. He just did get it made before the bird got there. It was funny when the other caterpillar asked Cuthbert when he was going to make his cocoon and Cuthbert did not know what a cocoon was and he said, "I don't think they taste very good." And the other caterpillar laughed at him. And then Cuthbert bit the leaf the other caterpillar was sitting on.

And he didn't like that night when it was so cold so he did spin his cocoon after all. He sure did like to talk all of the time and I mean all the time. Anybody he saw he would ask them questions. He was a jolly fellow.

I put a caterpillar in a jar one time. It spun a cocoon, and I think that they make their cocoons in the winter and come out in the summer time.

The prize in group number one goes to Ruth Foell, eight, of Houston, Texas, who was a winner a few months ago. She has written a very nice paper on "Adventures in the Attic" this time. Her prize is a lovely book called "Joan and the Three Deer," by Marjorie Medary, a story about a little girl who went to stay with her aunt on the island of Grand Manan, in the Bay of Fundy. Three white-tailed deer, Buck, Bramble and Bobo, were her playmates, and what fun she had in her friendship with these shy creatures of the woods. There are nice pictures too. Here is Ruth's essay:

Attic Adventures

The reason I liked this story is because it teaches you not to get into mischief and not to be so curious. Once two wooden dolls named Poppy and Pansy were sitting on the shelf wondering what to do.

One day they thought they might go on a visit to the attic, so they put on their shawls and took a little jug to drink from. Up the stairs they went till they came to the attic. The dolls went from box to box. Then Pansy saw a can and took the lid off. She thought it was cream. So she leaned and fell in and found that it was paint.

Poppy pulled her out and they went down stairs to the bathroom. Then Poppy washed her and scrubbed her till she was clean but you could not tell the front from the back except for the nose, so they went back to the shelf and Poppy painted her face with watercolors.

Pansy said she never even saw a spider, so Poppy said "Next time we go to the attic I hope we see a spider."

Two Campions

It was a pity that Red and White Campion were not the best of friends, because they liked the same kind of home, and there was room and to spare for both of them in the hedge, and plenty of bird and butterfly friends, to say nothing of the caterpillars that wriggled and crawled among the leaves.

But Red and White Campion had disagreed, and in consequence Red Campion had moved herself away from the hedge and was growing in the field below.

Ragged Robin Arrives

The cause of the trouble had been such a silly little thing. Red Campion had allowed herself to feel hurt because the moths used to visit White Campion in the evenings and leave her alone. White Campion tried to explain that the moths came to her because they could see her white petals in the dusk. But Red Campion wouldn't listen. She insisted that she had been unfairly treated, and turning her back on the hedge wilted all alone in the hot, dry field.

One day her cousin, Ragged Robin, came to see her. He was rather an untidy fellow, with his shaggy pink petals looking as though they had been cut in strips with a pair of scissors, but he had a very kind heart, and was distressed to see his cousin so forlorn and faded.

Friends Again

"Red Campion," he said, "what are you doing alone in the field, with no shade and no water? Why don't you live in the hedge with your friends, as you used to do? You are a very lovely plant, but you would look much more beautiful growing with White Campion and all the other flowers."

Red Campion listened to Ragged Robin, and then she began to think. Yes, she had been foolish to leave the hedge where there was always moisture for her thirsty roots and where her companions, the butterflies and insects, were all so busy and happy, and she decided to return to her old home.

So Red and White Campion became friends once more, and grew together again in the hedge, opening their lovely flowers to cheer and delight all who passed that way.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

SEA PINES "SPRITES"

Junior Unit of Sea Pines Camp on Cape Cod
Boys and girls (5-11) have their own beach and activities. Specially-trained counselors. Swimming, riding, dancing, dramatics, music, art. Salt water beach. 100 acres of pines. Senior Camp for older girls. Guest house for parents. Write for booklets.
FAITH BICKFORD, Box J, Brewster, Mass.

Philadelphia Orchestra—Yehudi Menuhin—Jooss Ballet Returns

Greeted by Large Audience; Purcell Suite Is Novelty

By L. A. Sloper

It is always a pleasure to welcome the Philadelphia Orchestra back to Boston. This pleasure was expressed by an audience that nearly filled Symphony Hall Saturday night.

It is remarkable how the Philadelphians, with Eugene Ormandy as their musical director, and with many changes in personnel, preserve the qualities that distinguished them as a group when Leopold Stokowski was their regular conductor. Nowadays Mr. Stokowski leads the band in only a few concerts a season, but his impress remains upon it. There is the same hard brilliance of string tone, the same technical precision, the same dynamic range. The orchestra can hardly be surpassed for machine-like accuracy. It is less notable for flexibility and warmth of expression.

Mr. Ormandy also carries over the Stokowski predilection for transcriptions. Few Philadelphia programs, it seems, are without one. Many of these orchestral arrangements are from the hand of Mr. Stokowski himself. His disciples, Charles O'Connell and Lucien Cailliet, have made their contributions, too, and so has Mr. Ormandy. Mr. Cailliet's orchestral suite from Henry Purcell's "Dido and Aeneas" was the first number on the program of Saturday evening.

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Opinions differ widely as to the desirability of these transcriptions. They are magnificent, many musicians feel, but they are not Bach, or Moussorgsky, or Purcell. Mr. Cailliet's "Dido and Aeneas" Suite is perhaps less defensible than some of the previous experiments in this line. The original work was scored for a small chamber orchestra with harpsichord, as a background for the airs and choruses. Mr. Cailliet has arranged it for a large modern orchestra. When the full orchestra is playing, the new version seems to preserve little of the seventeenth-century atmosphere. The music is most attractive when only a few instruments are speaking. When tutti passages alternate with woodwind phrases, the contrast is too violent. The most successful of the seven sections was the familiar Recitative and Aria, "When I Am Laid in Earth," but it cannot be regarded as an improvement over the original.

Mr. Ormandy used the full orchestra again for the Mozart E flat major Symphony, and here, too, there was an effect of heaviness. As an example of mere virtuosity the performance of the symphony commanded admiration, but as an interpretation of Mozart it left something to be desired. The opening Adagio was wanting in the quality of haunting mystery, the Allegro was square-cut and sharply defined, but lacking grace. The Andante could have been more songful. There was more charm in the Trio of the Minuet, but the Finale lost clarity through the extremely rapid pace at which it was taken.

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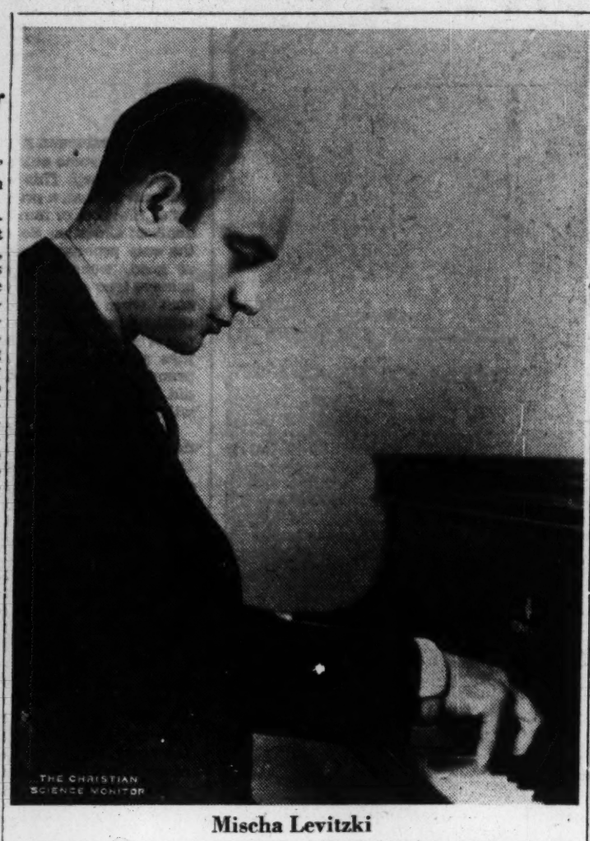
The final number was Strauss' "Don Quixote," musically one of the least rewarding of his symphonic poems, being excessively "literary" and onomatopoeic. The performance was a tour de force. B. Heifetz lent a sweet if rather small tone to the solo cello part; but surely this was an astonishingly subdued Don. The Sancho Panza revealed through the viola of Samuel Lifschey was a far more colorful and rounded character. Some superb playing was done also, through the evening, by the solo oboe, flute, and French horn—presumably Messrs. Tabuteau, Kincaid, and Jones.



Mischa Levitzki

Pianist at the Morning Musicale at the Hotel Statler Wednesday.

Dancers Cordially Welcomed; Two New Items Make Program

By Margaret Lloyd

The Jooss Ballet had evidently endeared itself in the memory of the Boston public, for a large audience turned out to greet the company at the Shubert Theater on Saturday afternoon (Jan. 13), in its first appearance in Boston since the fall of 1937, and remained to give their performance repeated rounds of applause.

Some interesting features about this audience were that it was an audience of average matinée theatergoers rather than of dance specialists; that there were many children among them who laughed with pleasure at the funny people in the first ballet, a fairy story called "A Spring Tale," and that their elders watched in absorbed and eager quietness the unfolding of the second ballet story, "Chronica," as it gradually impressed the timeliness of its import upon them.

These two long ballets are the new works which make up the program the company is now taking on its fourth American tour.

"Chronica" is a dance-drama in three acts about the rise and fall of a dictator. It is said to be based on an Italian manuscript of the sixteenth century. There is eventually no mistaking the analogy to present times, but the beginning is obscure and the story is too long getting under way. After a while, however, the goose-stepping soldiers, the women covering their pretty dresses with dreary uniforms and finally persuading their men to wear like garb of conformity, the unison movements which bespeak a regimented nation, the contrary free movements of revolt, and later the women in attitudes of despair, increasingly drive home the message: "This is the woe—this is the woe of a people."

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Kurt Jooss, the choregrapher of this somber work, is an exile from his native land. It is the felt experience he makes felt in others, as he has done before in "The Green Table." But "Chronica" is more complex than "The Green Table" and does not come through with the sheer immediacy of that celebrated argument for peace. At first viewing the characters are not at once clearly defined, although Rudolf Pesht has no difficulty in impersonating dictatorship in the role of Fortunato, the Stranger.

The story is no literal transcription of current events. It is highly romanticized by the insertion of love interest and repentance on the dictator's part, as well as by the remoteness of its setting. The costumes by Dimitri Bouchène are romantically Renaissance. The music, by Berthold Goldschmidt, seems at first hearing to be a fairly descriptive commentary. No more analytical report is possible without giving the entire production the most concentrated attention more than once.

Rolf Alexander, Maya and Angelo Rovida, are newcomers in the cast, which includes Noelle de Mosa and Ernest Uthoff in important roles.

"A Spring Tale" has a shining white prince and princess, dark woodsprites and witches, a comic queen and mistress of ceremonies and a rolypoly butler, ladies-in-waiting, a bogeyman and a wondrous hermit—in fact all the proper personnel of the fairy story it tells in an extremely individual fashion. There is a certain charm about it, even in the Teutonic sense of comedy. At least the children in the audience were delighted.

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For those who looked for dancing, there was the Prince of Hans Zuellig, whose art, always technically incisive, has become deepened and enriched since last he appeared here, and roles well taken by Ulla Soederbaum as the timid little Princess, the gracious Elsa Kahl as an extraordinarily proud Queen, Bunty Slack as an agitated Mistress of Ceremonies, Rolf Alexander as the Huntsman, and Hans Gansert as the Knight. The costumes by Hein Heckroth added so opulently to the atmosphere of enchantment that their influence extended to the background, so that the black cyclorama, aided by discreet lighting and a few properties, became a forest or a garden, a castle gate or a queen's court, as imagination demanded. The music, by F. A. Cohen, the company's musical director, though often repetitious, almost speaks in tones of narration, like an old-time ballad. It was played, as in "Chronica," on two pianos, by Mr. Cohen and F. P. Waldman.

There is no use in trying to classify the Jooss Ballet style. If it is ballet dancing, it is ballet of a virile, tactile quality, or character dancing, introducing odd gyratory or vibratory movements in a phraseology of its own. If it is modern dance, and it seems to be less and less so with each appearance of this company, it is modern dance in slippers and ballet pas. In any case, it is dancing, for it is fugitive movement in time and space.

One can accept what it has to offer, in originality of conception and general excellence of execution, in careful regard for detail, and let it go at that. After all, why should all dancing be alike?

C. Louis Crummett

Arnolda Gifford

Oboist of the Boston Women's Symphony Orchestra knits during an intermission in rehearsal. The orchestra will make its debut under Alexander Thiede Tuesday at Jordan Hall.

Menuhin at Symphony Hall

There were cheers for Yehudi Menuhin at the conclusion of his concert yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. They were well earned. Assisted by Hendrik Endt at the piano, Mr. Menuhin played the Franck Sonata, the Bach Sonata No. 2 in A minor, for violin alone, Wieniawski's Concerto in F sharp minor, Ravel's "Kaddish," Sarasate's "Caprice Basque," the Debussy-Hartmann arrangement of "La fille aux cheveux de lin," and "Labyrinth" by Locatelli.

With so many excellent violinists scheduled to appear here this month, it is not surprising that the public should divide its allegiance. In no other manner could one readily explain the fact that the audience did not fill the hall. Those who missed the concert yesterday were deprived of hearing some beautiful violin playing, for Mr. Menuhin was in top form.

The Franck Sonata has not been played here this season, to the best of our recollection. Mr. Menuhin brought to it the artistry we expect from him. The audience applauded the performance of violinist and pianist, although it could not be said that Mr. Endt was an unqualified success as partner in the performance.

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Mr. Menuhin's Bach was delightfully clear in delineation, and the short trill passage which forms part of the coda to the first movement was one of the most enjoyable bits. Seldom does one hear this brief portion played with the delicacy and control which Mr. Menuhin evidenced.

Of course the Wieniawski is not a top-notch work, musically speaking. Its tunes are obvious and pretty threadbare, but the intricacies of the work offer a challenge to the violinist, and there are few who completely master its technical difficulties. Mr. Menuhin is one of the few. His performance yesterday won him an ovation.

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Depth of feeling characterized the performance of the Ravel item, a singularly appealing work and one in which the violinist's admirable tone was heard at its finest. The Sarasate item, full of tricks, gave the artist ample opportunity to reveal his mastery over technical details. It roused the audience to a storm of applause. The simplicities of the Debussy number also captured the audience, and Mr. Menuhin obligingly repeated the music. Despite the fact that the Locatelli opus is fraught with difficulties, it is not satisfying program material. G. M. S.

Films in Prospect

Movies announced for this week in the first-run houses include the following:

Fine Arts—"Harvest," French film, beginning a second week today.

Keith Memorial — "Swanee River" (Don Ameche, Andrea Leeds, Al Jolson) opening with a preview at the Keith Memorial Wednesday night. The companion film will be "The Flying Deuces" (Laurel and Hardy).

State and Orpheum—"Gone with the Wind" (Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable) beginning a fifth week Thursday.

Metropolitan—"Remember the Night" (Barbara Stanwyck, Fred MacMurray) at the Metropolitan beginning Thursday. The second feature will be "Barricade" (Charles Winninger, Arthur Treacher, Keye Luke).

Paramount and Fenway—"A Child Is Born" (Geraldine Fitzgerald, Jeffrey Lynn) with hospital setting. The other feature will be "City of Chance" (Lynn Bari, Donald Woods). Beginning Thursday.

Burton Holmes in Finland

To hear Burton Holmes, after 60 years of world travelling, begin a new season in Boston with a timely lecture on Finland as he saw it last summer, a cordial crowd filled nearly every seat in Symphony Hall on Saturday afternoon. There was something of the air of a reunion about the event, for obviously a number of those present had enjoyed this form of vicarious travel adventure every winter for several decades.

The lecture itself was—as always, with Mr. Holmes—full of interesting anecdotes of his personal experiences, as well as of arresting facts and figures and delightful fragments of legend and history. Finland the truly democratic, the honest, the clean, the artistic, the great and successful experimenter with the co-operative idea, the ultra-modern and the ancient, was pictured as something not far from Utopian.

But apart from the subject which Mr. Holmes covered so well, and with so many touches of humor, from his chromium wheel-chair gleaming faintly in the shadows at the right of the screen, the main interest in the event was the form of the lecture itself and the individuality of the lecturer.

For a Burton Holmes lecture—due to his own friendly skill and charm—is the survival of a leisurely technique which is rare in these days of colored travel films thrown in for good measure in ordinary movie theater programs.

Mr. Holmes on Saturday did, as usual nowadays, use short stretches of black and white motion pictures—some of them taken by a young colleague, Julien Bryan, whose own fame is widespread already. But these sequences of movement merely spaced the groups of colored lantern slides which best fitted his colorful descriptions.

There was much of the old-time hall "lantern lecture" about the general atmosphere of the comfortable occasion, too. The programs had not come in time to be distributed—but nobody seemed to care. Mr. Holmes, at the outset, had to call several times to an unseen electrician to extinguish the lights—but everybody enjoyed the fun in the pause. And finally later-comers creaked in through the dark, groping for seats.

After it was over there was a lingering feeling that Mr. Holmes had not only stepped lightly over the barriers of space, but over those of time as well. The chairs in Symphony Hall seemed to have been comfortingly anchored while tides of miles and years swirled by.—D. M.

On Boston Stages

After a week of darkness, the theater in Boston will resume business this evening with the arrival at the Wilbur of the Playwrights Company's production of Elmer Rice's "Two on an Island." The play comes to town after a preliminary tuning-up engagement that began last Thursday in New Haven. It is scheduled to open at the Hudson Theater, New York, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 23, after a week in Boston.

The play is said to be concerned with the adventures of a girl from New England and a boy from Iowa on the island which is more familiarly known as Manhattan. Luther Adler, Betty Field, and John Craven head a cast of 50, which includes Earl McDonald, Martha Hodge, Dora Weissman, Howard da Silva, Robert Williams, Martin Ritt, Ann Thomas, Whitner Bissell, Harriet MacGibbon, Rydulf Weiss, Mary Michael, Eva Langbord, Adele Longmire, Frederica Going, Joan Wetmore, Earl Sydnor, Norma Green, and Terry Harris.

The production has been directed by Mr. Rice, and the settings for the 11 scenes have been designed by Jo Mielziner. Curtain at 8:30.

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Helen Howe Monologue Drama

On Wednesday evening at John Hancock Hall, Helen Howe will give "Washington—All Change," a monologue drama that she has previously presented in New York. There will be a single performance under the auspices of the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Committee.

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Two Shows Next Week

Helen Hayes and Philip Merivale arrive next Monday at the Colonial with "Ladies and Gentlemen" in a three months' tour which begins this evening in Baltimore. They concluded their engagement in New York Saturday evening.

On Tuesday evening of next week, "Two for the Show," new musical revue produced by Gertrude Macy and Stanley Gilkey, will make its bow at the Shubert Theater. The first performance was postponed from Monday, as was announced last week, to avoid conflict with the opening of Miss Hayes' play.

The new entertainment seems to be a kind of sequel to "One for the Money," which ran in New York last season but was not seen in Boston. Nancy Hamilton, who wrote "One for the Money," has prepared the material for "Two for the Show." Morgan Lewis composed the music for both. Seven of the cast of 16 appeared in the previous entertainment. They are Brenda Forbes, Keenan Wynn, Robert Smith, Nadine Gae, Alfred Drake, Frances Comstock, and William Archibald. Among the newcomers to the cast are Eve Arden, Richard Haydn, Betty Hutton, Eunice Healy, Tommy Wonder, Richard Smart, Kathryn Kimber, Willard Gary, and Tina McDonnell.

John Murray Anderson is staging the production, with Robert Alton in charge of the dances, and Joshua Logan directing the sketches. Raoul Pene du Bois is preparing the settings and costumes.

Three matinees will be given—Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday—the extra matinee making up for the performance omitted on Monday evening.

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Boston Prospects

"Higher and Higher" has been chosen as the title for the new Dwight Deere Wiman musical show, but no date has yet been announced for the first performance in Boston.

According to the New York Times there may be a Boston tryout beginning on Feb. 8 for the Group Theater's new production, "Night Music."

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Odets and Saroyan

Clifford Odets' play, "Awake and Sing," is announced by the Ford Hall Forum Players for performances at the Barn Theater in Joy Street, beginning Thursday evening and continuing through Friday and Saturday. The play was produced in New York in 1935.

William Saroyan's play of last season in New York, "My Heart's in the Highlands," will be given by the New England Repertory company at the Peabody Playhouse during the week of Jan. 30.

The Straw Hat Theater will present Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, Jan. 24 to 26, as their tenth production in seven months.

Folk Dance Carnival

Juana de Laban, daughter of Rudolf von Laban, will conduct a one-day course in Folk Dances at the Boston Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, on Saturday, Jan. 20, from 2 to 5 o'clock, and from 6 to 7:30.

She will present, with authentic background, the Rumanian Cola, Polish Polka, a Bulgarian Couple Dance, Norwegian Round Dance, Hungarian Wedding Dance, and the Italian Tarantella.

Miss de Laban is a graduate of the Berlin Choregraphic Institute, a former teacher at the Royal Hungarian Academy of the Dance, a solo dancer and exponent of authentic Magyar dances, and now the director of her own studio in New York City.

The course is given under the auspices of the Boston Y. W. C. A., and in charge of Janice Janes, Director of Dance.

Pre-Columbian Art at Harvard

The Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University with the co-operation of the Peabody Museum is presenting from today until Feb. 10 an exhibition of Pre-Columbian Art. By Pre-Columbian art is meant the art of the Americas before the coming of the Spaniards in 1519 but, for the purposes of this exhibition and for stylistic reasons, the material has been chosen from the regions south of the Rio Grande River.

The Museum has secured, through the generosity and courtesy of the Mexican Government, the group of 41 objects from the collection of the Museo Nacional in Mexico City which was lent to the Mexican Pavilion at the New York World's Fair. This material has never before been seen in Boston. It consists chiefly of Aztec and Totonac sculptures.

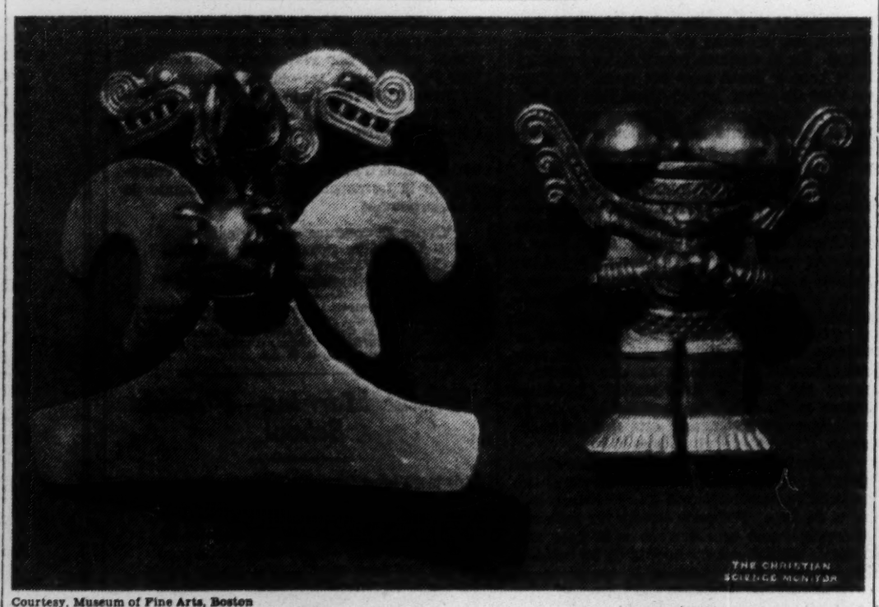
The largest contributor to the exhibition is the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, which has lent the group of Maya sculpture, including the Head of the Maize Goddess.

Among the jades is a small, brilliant green head of a warrior with pointed headdress, one of the objects lent by Joseph Brummer.

The exhibition consists of more than 250 items of sculpture, pottery, textiles, jade and gold, the majority of which have been selected for their intrinsic artistic qualities and not as archaeological specimens.

Among the museums and collectors who have sent objects to be exhibited are the following:

The American Museum of Natural History, Walter Arensberg, Thomas Barfour, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, Miss Cornelia Bowditch, The Brooklyn Museum, The Buffalo Fine Arts Academy—Albright Art Gallery, Cranbrook Academy of Art, Dumbarton Oaks Collection, Albert Gallatin, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel K. Lothrop, Pierre Matisse, Mrs. Ray Murphy, George Hewitt Myers, The Smith College Museum of Art, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred M. Tozzer, Tulane University, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Tyler, The Wadsworth Atheneum, Edward M. M. Warburg, John Wise.



Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Exhibits of Pre-Columbian Art Now on Display at the Fogg Museum in Cambridge

Peruvian pendant amulet of gold (eagle), and Costa Rican amulet of gold (figure)

Concert Calendar

Monday

Concert by Advanced Students of the New England Conservatory at Jordan Hall. 8:15.

Tuesday

Women's Symphony Orchestra, Alexander Thiede, conductor. M. Zeise, cello soloist. Jordan Hall. 8:30.

Faculty concert by the Longy School of Music. Agassiz Theater. Radcliffe College, Cambridge. 8:15.

Wednesday

Fourth in the series of Morning Musicales given in the Hotel Statler at 11 a. m. Mischa Levitzky, pianist.

Youth Concert by 70 members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Wheeler Beckett, conductor. Symphony Hall at 3:30.

First of a series of chamber music concerts, sponsored by Aaron Richmond, with the cooperation of Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge. Rudolf Serkin, pianist, and Adolf Busch, violinist. Jordan Hall at 8:30.

Thursday

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Nicolai Malko, conductor. Sanders Theater, Cambridge at 8.

Friday

Regular afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Nicolai Malko, conductor. Symphony Hall at 2:30.

Joint recital by Homer Humphrey, organist, and the choir of the Second Church will be given in Jordan Hall at 8:15.

Saturday

Concert by Percy Grainger, pianist and composer, at Jordan Hall. 3.

Regular evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Nicolai Malko, conductor. Symphony Hall. 8:15.

Sunday

Concert by Alec Templeton, pianist, in Symphony Hall at 3:30.

Concert in Jordan Hall at 3:30 by Nathan Milstein, violinist.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 The Fenway—Paintings and water colors by Philip Von Saltza, lent by the Massachusetts Art Project. Through Feb. 3.

Boston City Club—Business Men's exhibition of oils, water colors and sketches by members. Through Jan. 29.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky; animals in bronze by William Boogar Jr. Through January.

Copley Society—Paintings and drawings by George de Forest Brush and his daughter Nancy D. Bowditch. Through Jan. 19.

Doll & Richards—Water colors of Mexico by Kay Peterson Parker. Through Jan. 20.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Colored lithographs of Audubon's quadrupeds.

Grace Horne Galleries—Exhibition of bas-reliefs and drawings by George Demetrios; paintings by Herbert Barnett. Through Jan. 20.

Guild of Boston Artists—Paintings and portraits by R. H. Ives Gammell. Through Jan. 27.

Junior League of Boston, Inc., Zero Marlborough Street—Massachusetts Art Project exhibition. Through Jan. 27.

Ross Gallery—Exhibition by four Boston women.

George R. Shaw, 2nd Gallery, 71 Newbury Street—Water colors by Barse Miller; American primitives. Through Feb. 3.

Twentieth Century Club—Pencil drawings by John Pratt Whitman. Through Feb. 1.

Vose Galleries—Pictures by Alexandre Iacovleff.

Y. W. C. A.—Paintings and designs by Madame Anna Lesznai.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain)—Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of harpoons, models of whaling vessels, old logs and knives. Also mammals and sea life.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings—Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5 Harvard Memorial Society exhibition of Harvard silver. Through Feb. 3. Pre-Columbian Art. Through Feb. 15. Also recent acquisitions in the Department of Prints. Through March 1.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Special Exhibition Galleries: Juliana Cheney Edwards collection of paintings.

Plays in New York

New York

"Night Music," Clifford Odets' new play with incidental music by Hanns Eisler, was put in rehearsal last week with Harold Clurman in charge. Mr. Clurman has staged all of Mr. Odets' plays to date. Rehearsals are to continue for four and a half weeks, after which the play will have a short out-of-town engagement, coming to New York on Feb. 19. Prominent roles in "Night Music" will be played by Eliza Kazan and Morris Carnovsky. This is the seventh Odet play to be presented by the Group Theater, and the second production of the Group's ninth season. The first was "Thunder Rock," by Robert Ardrey. Mr. Odets was represented on Broadway last season with "Rocket to the Moon" and a rivival of "Awake and Sing."

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"Young Couple Wanted," the new Arthur Wilmurt comedy, will open at Maxine Elliott's Theater, on Thursday evening, Jan. 25. Jerome Mayer, the producer, has engaged Martin Gabel to direct the play and Donald Oenslager to design the sets. Arlene Francis, Hugh Marlowe, and Lloyd Gough head the cast.

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"Reunion in New York," newly titled revue to be offered on Feb. 21 by a group of Viennese refugees, is being directed by Ezra Stone.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"The most rewarding of this season's new plays."—RICHARD LOCKRIDGE, Sun
THE PLAYWRIGHTS COMPANY presents
PAUL MUNI in
KEY LARGO
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
BARRYMORE Thea., W. 47 Street. Cir. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:35, $3.30 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy" —ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN Presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by
HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
Extra Holiday Matinees Feb. 12 and 22.

"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor." — Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:45. CI. 6-9156
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday, 2:45

LAST 3 WEEKS!
"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
NATIONAL THEATRE, West 41 St. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40—55c to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40

"An gay, giddy and delectable a comedy as our stage has seen in years." — Brown, Post
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
with MONTY WOOLLEY
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 Street, W. of B'way
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT., 2:40

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7889. Evgs. 8:30
Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

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Featuring
BESS EHRHARDT, EVELYN CHANDLER, SHIPSTAD & JOHNSON
EVENINGS THRU JAN. 21—8:30
MAT. SAT. AND SUN. 2:30
ADM. 55c. Res. Seats $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, tax inc.
80 INTERNATIONAL STARS!
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STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
"GONE WITH THE WIND"
AT ORPHEUM: 3 SHOWS DAILY. Morning and Mat. continuous Eves. and Sunday — All Seats Reserved.
AT STATE: TWICE DAILY, 1:30 & 8 P. M. All Seats Reserved.
SUNDAYS—Both Theatres, 2 and 8. All Seats Reserved.

NEW YORK CITY

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The Home Forum

The Western City in Literature

THE WEST has had a literature of the gold-mining era in Mark Twain and Bret Harte; of the sea in Jack London; of California in Frank Norris (but I am constrained to say that the last two named do not read as well today as they did just a few years back); and it is echoing somewhat the literary uprising of the South and Middle West in the writings of Archie Binns about Washington, H. L. Davis about Oregon, Vardis Fisher about Utah, and John Steinbeck about California.

All four of these writers place their plots in the rural scene; no one of them enters the cities. But the cities of the West, and especially the cities of the coastal slope, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles, are there for the taking by any writer who wishes to move his typewriter into one of them and begin using it as a realistic background for his plots.

* * *

There is a little of an earlier San Francisco in Norris and London, but only a little, and that little romanticized. I know of no first-rate work dealing with Seattle, though the University of Washington's excellent school of journalism has, in its time, produced quite a lot of writers. As the gateway to Alaska; as the port lying nearest, by the great circle route, to the Far East; as a center of the logging and fishing industries; possessed, perhaps, of the finest harbor in the world—it should be a much less negligible factor in the future literature of the West than it has been in that of the past.

Portland sits astride the mighty Columbia and is a social and industrial outlet for the whole rich Oregon coastal plain. H. L. Davis "Honey in the Horn" is soaked in early Oregon history and atmosphere; but in it he ignored Portland, and has not since, to my knowledge, handled the town in any of his writings.

San Francisco has had its literary debuts from time to time, but none of them has ever come to much. Norris could have told the story of the city, but he neglected it to work on themes better calculated to be successful in the eastern book market, in which he largely received his training. The stamp of the East upon him makes even "The Octupus" not very good reading today, though it is the best of its kind.

London was an artist, and would have been a better writer if he had not hotheadedly refused to learn his trade. Except for one or two of his books, his writing was pretty bad. Steinbeck, a far better writer, could tell San Francisco's story if he would.

* * *

Los Angeles has produced no writers but the movie writers. Yet one must not ignore what is good even in them. A few pictures of the Coast, of San Francisco happenings, or Alaska fishing, are nearer to what a literature about these places should be than anything the primarily literary workers have turned out. There is little doubt that Hollywood has been detrimental to any sort of literary renaissance on the Coast; but it may be that, in the end, it will be proved not to have been without value. Binns, Fisher, Davis, and Steinbeck, all have resisted the call of celluloid writing; others, equally important, may follow their lead.

It is necessary, of course, to ask oneself just what it is one desires writers to write about the Western cities. Names leap to the thought of those who have indelibly linked their names with the cities of which they wrote: Hans Christian Andersen of Copenhagen; Johnson and Dickens and Gissing of London; Balzac and Henry James of Paris; O. Henry of New York; Sandburg of Chicago—all found wonder and magic in the cities of their choice.

But London was no more the crossroads of the world, in its early history, than the cities of the West are destined to become in the new world. Russia and China and Japan must trade with them, as must the whole fabulously wealthy West Coast of South America. From Acapulco, Cortez sent his ships, in a flourishing trade, to the spice islands of the Philippines, to Australia and to New Zealand. A motor road, already under way, which will traverse the Western Coast of both Americas, promises much to the Western American cities. The airplane may well draw the nations of the Pacific as closely together as the train and motor car did the states of the Union.

* * *

There is a quality about the West which is to be breathed in all its cities, and I am afraid I must say at once that it is not the sprawling, brawling, overlordly bragging American quality which the fiction writers have built up in the minds of Easterners and Europeans. No, the quality is youthfulness, but it is more. It is a naïve, open, friendly, and even a simple quality, too. The West believes easily in itself, and so finds it easy to believe in others. It is not in a hurry to become rich, for it has been rich from its beginnings; but it has been rich without any distressing social snobbishness. The West is often crude; but it is never intentionally harmful. It has not yet learned to prefer the lads from the big houses on its fashionable hills before those who come from the shanties by the Sound, or from the potato and apple plots of its eastern stretches.

In its rain-swept, sea-swept northern cities, union labor has moved in and is there directing many of its experiments. In the southern towns, factions greatly opposed to union labor are trying the thing out in their way. I like to think that the earliest developments of the socialism, which now is working out its destiny in Europe, had some of its most significant beginnings in California.

* * *

California holds the largest Mexican city outside of Mexico itself in the Mexican suburb of Los Angeles; and both Los Angeles and Seattle have large Japanese settlements, indeed whole cities of Japanese, within their limits. San Francisco's Chinatown is well known. The Filipino, here by thousands, has swarmed into the hotels and shipping and agriculture of the West with equal freedom, although frequently opposed.

Portland was largely founded by New Englanders, and Seattle claims some descent from them, too. The Scandinavian is here in greater numbers than in any other part of the United States except perhaps Minnesota and Wisconsin. The Spaniard gave his place names and a good deal of his culture to the Southwest; and the log blockhouses of the Russians still remain along the Alaska Coast.

All this may not be the stuff of which modern literature is mixed; but, if it is not, literature has abandoned its color box for a gray wash.

FRANK DAUGHERTY

Lofty Perspective

Far up a coastal mountain,
I turn to look at the sea;
The fleet is a handful of petals
Tossed fitfully.

The town is of toy stature;
The children who placed it there
Could never learn to be tidy
Or build with care.

If I were down there working
Or idling in the street,
I would scarcely be the size of
A grain of wheat.

The work that I thought was heavy
And fled at the first touch
Could not—the dread imposture—
Have mattered much.

The pause is benign, looking downward
From climbing or from flight,
Dominion saved by gaining
Sufficient height.

KEITH THOMAS

The Boy and the Windlass Well

Tiptoe over the wet-wood brink
he leaned to meet his pointed face thrust forth
from nether sky where stars at noon or dawn
shone out as never stars at midnight shone.
Water that he could drink
stood on the kitchen table, freshly drawn;—
to him it seemed a thing of little worth.
He wanted the water urged from stars and
stone
by windlass and by brawn
of the new-muscled arm that was his own.

GILBERT MAXWELL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETAIL OF IRONWORK ON A SPANISH DOOR

Distinguished Only By The Marabar Caves

EXCEPT FOR the Marabar Caves—and they are twenty miles off—the city of Chandrapore presents nothing extraordinary. Edged rather than washed by the river Ganges, it trails for a couple of miles along the bank. . . .

Inland, the prospect alters. There is an oval Maidan. Houses belonging to Eurasians stand on the high ground by the railway station. Beyond the railway—which runs parallel to the river—the land sinks, then rises again rather steeply. On the second rise is laid out the little civil station, and viewed hence Chandrapore appears to be a totally different place.

It is a city of gardens. It is no city, but a forest sparsely scattered with huts. It is a tropical pleasaunce washed by a noble river. The toddy palms and neem trees and mangoes and pepul that were hidden behind the bazaars now become visible and in their turn hide the bazaars. They rise from the gardens where ancient tanks nourish them. . . . Seeking light and air, and endowed with more strength than man or his works, they soar above the lower deposit to greet one another with branches and beckoning leaves, and to build a city for the birds. Especially after the rains do they screen what passes below, but at all times, even when scorched or leafless, they glorify the city to the English people who inhabit the rise, so that newcomers cannot believe it to be as meagre as it is described, and have to be driven down to acquire disillusionment. . . .

The sky too has its changes, but they are less marked than those of the vegetation and the river. Clouds map it up at times, but it is normally a dome of blending tints, and the main tint blue. By day the blue will pale down into white where it touches the white of the land, after sunset it has a new circumference—orange, melting upwards into tenderest purple. But the core of blue persists, and so it is by night. Then the stars hang like lamps from the immense vault. The distance between the vault and them is as nothing to the distance behind them. . . .

No mountains infringe on the curve. League after league the earth lies flat, heaves a little, is flat again. Only in the south, where a group of fists and fingers are thrust up through the soil, is the endless expanse interrupted. These fists and fingers are the Marabar Hills, containing the extraordinary caves.—From "A Passage to India," by E. M. FORSTER. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

THIS DETAIL OF a medieval door captures our interest for the handsome treatment of metal in an all-over pattern. The scrolls remind us of the decoration of the Roman monument, Ara Pacis; we think of the scroll design in the Ionic capital of the ancient Greeks, used to this day. The Chinese of old designed fanciful dragons coiled in scrolls. The scroll follows the line of the tendril, the spiral of a shell, the curl of a breaking wave. It is a motive which is appealing, for it suggests movement and expresses vitality.

Ironwork came into vogue on the Spanish Peninsula when the Christian churches were constructed in medieval times. This door is believed to have been made in the thirteenth century. It was common for church doors to be covered with C-scrolls such as are illustrated here. The design shows the manner in which Romanesque decoration was influenced by the great pilgrimages.

George Borrow Confronted by Stonehenge

ON THE LATE afternoon of Tuesday, 24th May, 1825, according to the data available, Borrow, with a bundle and stick, left London in a south-westerly direction, and in a short while found himself "in a broad and excellent road," leading he knew not whither. We may take it that this was the Basingstoke road, running through Knightsbridge and the Kensington turnpike, and then across the newly enclosed Hammersmith fields to Staines and Bagshot. He walked rapidly, and doubtless with a heart that lightened at every stride. He was once more upon the Road that was such a significant symbol in his life; the Road of escape, leading he knew not whither, but through the green fields, the heaths and the woods he loved so well.

By the time he had covered some eighteen miles and left the big city and its suburbs behind him, . . . he was about to seek an inn where he could spend the night, when he met the London, Basingstoke, Andover, Amesbury coach on its outward run, stopped it, mounted the top, and paid sixteen shillings, the fare to Amesbury.

Driving all night, their way lit by "a young moon" which "gave a feeble light," they arrived at Amesbury at dawn, where Borrow descended, and, after standing irresolutely for some moments, continued down the street in the direction of the vanished coach. . . .

A few moments later he was treading on heath, and, continuing in the same direction, found presently, rearing up ahead of him out of the grey morning mists, the majestic trilithons of Stonehenge.

It was a solemn moment, this unexpected meeting in the dawn with a great monument to forgotten peoples, and struck most powerfully on that deep sense of wonder which was so dominant in Borrow's nature; and . . . his sense of the dramatic rose superbly to the occasion. The place and the hour were propitious; was this the man to fail them?

"A thrill pervaded my system . . . I knew now where I was, and, laying down my stick and bundle, and taking off my hat, I advanced slowly, and cast myself—it was folly perhaps, but I could not help what I did—cast myself, with my face on the dewy earth, in the middle of the portal of giants, beneath the transverse stone. . . . The spirit of Stonehenge was strong upon me!"

Presently he rose, and sitting on a stone, fell into rumination, from which he was roused by the appearance of a shepherd and a flock of sheep. It was now sunrise, and after discussing the history of Stonehenge with the shepherd, accepting a cup of milk and being directed on his way, he turned southwards over the rolling downs to the Avon meadows, whence he swam the river, probably somewhere below Durnford, and reached the Amesbury-Salisbury high road on the farther side, along which he continued towards the now easily discernible Roman encampment of Old Sarum.—SETON DEARDEN, in "The Gypsy Gentleman: A Study of George Borrow." (London: Arthur Barker.)

The Promised Land

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVERY INDIVIDUAL HAS some promised land before him, some objective or goal which he sets for himself. This may be the securing of business success, a professional position, personal affection, or fame in a chosen field. Students of Christian Science are learning that the only promised land is the consciousness of good, wherein and whereby they may achieve true and lasting success. We gain our goal when spiritual motives govern our thoughts and actions. If our ambitions and hopes are based on materiality, on human joys and prospects, our entrance into the promised land is oftentimes delayed. Even as did the children of Israel, so we, too, have a wilderness to conquer.

We read in the Old Testament of the wanderings of the children of Israel under Moses' leadership. They escaped from Egypt, and crossed the desert. The Red Sea rolled back, and they entered the wilderness, where they ofttimes murmured over their lot. However, they were led onward through Moses' trust in God.

Referring to their experience, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 133): "In Egypt, it was Mind which saved the Israelites from belief in the plagues. In the wilderness, streams flowed from the rock, and manna fell from the sky." When the children of Israel had sufficiently learned the needed lessons, the promised land in all the beauty and fullness of expectancy, lay before their eyes.

The wayfarer of today will find his path less stony and difficult when he keeps before him the vision of the Christ, Truth. Through the understanding thus gained he refuses to accept as real the beliefs of obstructive human will, resistance to Truth, and self-mesmerism, which would attempt to delay his progress Spiritward. As the belief in a selfhood apart from God is persistently rejected, joyous anticipation turns to realization and demonstration, and the promised land is seen to be at hand.

Defeats and disappointments may be displaced and resentment changed to gratitude for each overcoming which leads us closer to God. We may look upon every experience as further opportunity to prove more of our understanding of His goodness. It is essential that we overcome the belief of suffering, and thus bring about our entrance into the promised land. It is only when we cling to matter and materiality that we delay our progress heavenward. As we turn from the false sense of existence, the pains and pleasures of matter, belief in a material universe and a material creation, we are gently led to awareness of the ever-presence of the promised land.

Through the understanding of God as ever-present divine Principle, Love, the sick are being healed, sin is being overcome, and many are finding the promised land of spiritual harmony in Christian Science.

It is our work to dwell so completely with God that spiritual barrenness, lack of receptivity to good, and mental penury will be swept away, and the overflowing abundance and richness of spiritual ideas, which are constantly flowing from God to man, will be made manifest. May we not at all times maintain that true joy which is brought to us through enlightened spiritual understanding? We read in Isaiah (35:1, 2): "The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose. It shall blossom abundantly, and rejoice even with joy and singing."

God's promises are fulfilled as we trust in Him. The wilderness disappears as we become acquainted with the spiritual facts of being. So do we enter the promised land. Mrs. Eddy has written in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 153): "When God went forth before His people, they were fed with manna; they marched through the wilderness: they passed through the Red Sea, untouched by the billows. At His command, the rock became a fountain; and the land of promise, green isles of refreshment."

Through energizing, refreshing, joyful newness of thought, we enter the land of promise, and trusting God, prove

"How He leads His chosen
Unto Canaan's promised land,
How the Word we have heard
Firm and changeless still shall stand."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish.]

LA TIERRA PROMETIDA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

TODO INDIVIDUO tiene una tierra prometida delante de él, algún objetivo o fin que él mismo se ha puesto; puede ser el éxito en sus negocios, una posición profesional, algún afecto personal o fama en algún campo escogido. Los que estudian la Ciencia Cristiana están aprendiendo que la única tierra prometida es el conocimiento del bien, en el cual y por el cual pueden alcanzar éxito verdadero y perdurable. Logramos nuestros fines, cuando motivos espirituales dominan nuestros pensamientos y nuestras acciones. Si nuestras ambiciones y esperanzas se basan en la materialidad, en alegrías y anticipaciones humanas, nuestra entrada en la tierra prometida se retarda. Lo mismo que los hijos de Israel, nosotros también tenemos un desierto que conquistar.

En el Antiguo Testamento leemos de las peregrinaciones de los hijos de Israel bajo la dirección de Moisés. Escaparon de Egipto y atravesaron el desierto. El Mar Rojo se retiró, y ellos pasaron, para entrar en una nueva experiencia en el desierto, en dónde se quejaron muchas veces de su suerte. Moisés, sin embargo, por su confianza en Dios fué habilitado para llevarles adelante.

Hablando de estas experiencias de los hijos de Israel, Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, ha escrito en la página 133 de su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS): "En Egipto era la Mente la que salvó a los israelitas de la creencia en las plagas. En el desierto manantiales brotaron de la roca y maná cayó del cielo." Cuando los hijos de Israel habían aprendido sus lecciones suficientemente, la tierra prometida se extendía delante de sus ojos en toda su hermosura y en cumplimiento de sus esperanzas.

El peregrino de hoy encontrará su camino menos pedregoso y difícil, si retiene constantemente delante de su vista la inspiración del Cristo, o la Verdad. Por medio del entendimiento que gana de esta manera rehusa aceptar como realidades aquellas creencias de la obstructiva voluntad humana, la resistencia a la Verdad y la autosugestión, que tratarían de retardar su progreso hacia el Espíritu. A medida que rechazamos persistentemente la creencia en una identidad aparte de Dios, la anticipación gozosa se vuelve realización y demostración, y se ve como la tierra prometida está a nuestro alcance.

Las derrotas y desilusiones pueden reemplazarse y el resentimiento cambiarse en gratitud por cada victoria que nos lleva más cerca de Dios. Podemos considerar toda experiencia como una ocasión más para demostrar nuestro entendimiento de Su bondad. Es esencial que venzamos la sugestión de sufrimiento, habilitándonos así para nuestra entrada en la tierra prometida. Solamente al apegarnos a la materia y la materialidad, impedimos nuestro progreso hacia el cielo. A medida que nos volvemos del concepto erróneo de la existencia,—las penas y placeres de la materia, la creencia en un universo material y una creación material,—llegamos a comprender poco a poco la omnipresencia de la tierra prometida.

Por medio de un entendimiento de Dios como el divino Principio omnipresente, el Amor, los enfermos se curan, el pecado se vence, y muchos encuentran la tierra prometida de la armonía espiritual en la Ciencia Cristiana.

Nuestro cometido es permanecer tan constantemente con Dios, que la infecundidad espiritual, la falta de receptividad al bien y la pobreza mental se eliminen, y la riqueza y abundancia desbordante de ideas espirituales, que emanan perpetuamente de Dios al hombre, se manifiesten. ¿No podemos mantener a todas horas aquella alegría verdadera que nos viene por medio de la luz del entendimiento espiritual? Leemos en Isaías (35:1, 2): "Empero se alegrarán el desierto y el sequedal, y el yermo se regocijará y florecerá como la rosa. Florecerá abundantemente y se regocijará hasta con alborozo y con canciones."

Las promesas de Dios se cumplen en la medida que confiamos en El. El desierto desaparece a proporción que llegamos a comprender los hechos espirituales de la existencia. Así entramos en la tierra prometida. Mary Baker Eddy ha escrito en la página 153 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS): "Cuando Dios iba delante de Su pueblo, éste fué alimentado con el maná; anduvo por el desierto; atravesó el Mar Rojo, sin que las olas le tocaran. Bajo Su mandato la roca llegó a ser un manantial, y la tierra prometida se convirtió en oasis verdes de refrigerio."

Por medio de la renovación gozosa del pensamiento que vigoriza y refresca, entramos en la tierra prometida; y confiando en Dios, probamos

"Como El conduce a Sus elegidos
A la tierra prometida de Canaán,
Como la Palabra que hemos oído
Firme e inmutable permanecerá."

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Winter Morning—Flemish School

This is a Pieter Brueghel's winter day
When cold clings to the trees, and past the
glen
Beyond the second hill the skaters move
Away—and back—away—like little men
Bright and new-colored on a circled track,
Drawn with animation—drawn to please
One who watches from a window pane
When cold sits clean and numb in all the
trees.

JO BAGOT

Beneficent Rocks Of Maine

HOTSPUR LAY the night in Portland. The next morning she was joined by the man who, twenty years ago, first contrasted for me the delights of sailing in nice rock-filled waters with the horrors of floundering around amid sandspits and bars in such regions as Long Island and Nantucket Sounds. . . . He took the helm as we started eastward through Casco Bay, and I asked him to explain his rock philosophy to such benighted sand-scrapers as Linton and me. It is this:

The rocks and islands of Maine are bold and forthright. They do not lure you with shoal, deceptive promises. In fog they echo your horn and warn you of impending danger. The surf rumbles on them with rugged, individualistic rote. If you fail to heed the warnings, they allow you to approach in deep water until only a blind man would fail to see their menace. If you persist in your folly and come in contact with them, they do their ironbound best to bounce you off, and if your boat is as staunch as she should be she will probably suffer no hurt at the first encounter.

In contrast, explains Larry, in the westerly waters, which are shallow far from shore, you have no sensible warning of your danger. The eyes and ears tell you nothing. When you go aground, as, he says, you do frequently, you find yourself miles from land or helping hand. The tide runs so swiftly that you daren't put off in a dinghy to sound out the deep water. No boat of adequate size can come near enough to haul you clear. . . .

Larry's philosophy—which is also that of most seafaring men in Maine—comes as something of a shock to the uninitiated, but I offer it as my belief that everybody who subjugates his first fears will in time adopt it. Most of the covered or half-tide dangers are marked by buoys. For the rest, if you keep close track of your position and use the chart with intelligence, you can sail with entire equanimity almost within brushing distance of the island shores.—From "Ranging the Maine Coast," by ALFRED F. LOOMIS. (New York: Norton.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1940

Silent Sounds Solved

If two sound waves of equal length meet each other just right they become noiseless.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

Can two sounds ever produce silence is a question almost as old as the one about whether or not a tree falling in the midst of a forest with no ears around to hear it, makes a noise. The second question involves definition and the answer depends upon whether a noise is defined as physical vibrations in the air or vibrations in an eardrum.

The answer to the first question is yes with qualifications. Two sound waves of equal length, meeting each other so that the condensation part of one meets the rarefaction part of the other will neutralize each other. If one strikes a tuning fork with a small hammer and then turns it slowly about its axis, the sound becomes faint four times in each revolution because the sound waves from the two prongs interfere with each other at four points.

* * *

How does the earth look from high up in the stratosphere, a reporter asked Major Albert W. Stevens during a recent flight by plane to 20,000 feet. Major Stevens holds the world's record for high flying. He ballooned to 72,400 feet in 1935, over South Dakota. "From that height," he said, "the earth was a vast expanse of brown, flat territory stretching on and on. Highways were invisible. Railroads could be recognized only by an occasional cut or fill. The largest farms appeared as tiny rectangles. Occasional streaks of green showed the presence of streams. No signs of actual life on earth could be detected."

* * *

How the first of 100 new refrigerator cars "brought home the bacon" on its initial trip, was told by Joseph Fountain of the Canadian National Railways, while in Boston a few days ago. The car carried 59,000 pounds of bacon from Winnipeg to Montreal, and in the course of the 135-mile journey, temperature in the car did not vary one degree. The car was built by the Canadian National Railways, and embodies what is described as the most revolutionary development in refrigerator car equipment—cold air circulating throughout all of the car from ceiling to floor.

* * *

Don't hook bumpers or dent fenders getting your car out of a parking place, or be discourteous to another motorist, or turn a corner without signaling, or zigzag down the road—in Waltham. For the Waltham Safety Council, which is conducting a six-months safety campaign, has its Vigilantes out looking for you with their little 4x6 report cards. It's all a drive to make Waltham's business center a safer place in which to drive—and walk. Pedestrians are in for a word of caution too, if they take chances, or stop to talk in the midst of a busy street.

* * *

College professors, the Harvard Alumni Bulletin has discovered, are included in detective story writers. "It is the fashion," an editorial declares, "to use the phrase 'literature of escape' with a superior sneer. Judging by the number of detective stories published annually, there must be many secret renegades at large. . . . The fact is that almost everybody—secretly or openly—either reads or writes detective stories. College professors, according to publishers' hints, bulk large in the second category, laboring shrewdly and anonymously in their off, so to speak, hours."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly fair and colder tonight and Tuesday. Lowest temperature tonight in the lower 30's; fresh westerly winds.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Local snows and colder tonight and Tuesday.

Maine: Rainchanging to light snow this afternoon or tonight; colder in the west portion tonight; Tuesday generally fair and colder on the coast and local snow and colder in the interior.

Massachusetts: Generally fair and colder in extreme east and local snow and colder in the west and central portions tonight and Tuesday.

Rhode Island: Generally fair and colder tonight and Tuesday.

Connecticut: Generally fair and colder tonight and Tuesday except light local snows in north portion tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong westerly winds and broken clouds tonight and Tuesday except overcast with rain near Eastport tonight.

For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rain or snow in northern New York and rain elsewhere Monday and Monday night ending Tuesday. General fair thereafter, except for rain over south and snow or rain over north portion about Saturday. Slowly rising temperature Monday and Monday night. Much colder middle of the week and rising temperature latter half.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	44	45	New Orleans	40	53
Chicago	19	40	New York	41	53
Denver	8	32	Norfolk	39	63
Helena	27	35	Philadelphia	38	56
Kansas City	11	29	St. Louis	17	30
Los Angeles	52	70	San Francisco	47	58
Miami	63	82	Washington	38	55
Minneapolis	1	21			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Jan. 15.
B—Maximum, Jan. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 3:06 p. m., height 8.6 feet.
Tuesday, 3:36 a. m.; height 8.5 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:05 p. m. Monday.

Two Sides to the Transportation Problem—and a Possible Solution

Keystone; Will Baldwin: Benjamin Morse

Trucks or Rails—Why Not Both?

Symbolic of transportation trends in America are these pictures. A truck, in the upper left, is shown rolling along on a 500-mile door-to-door delivery trip, while the puffing engine, at the right, whistles in protest against the transfer of freight from the rails to the highways. Lower picture shows the co-ordination of two modes of transportation, the railroads getting the freight haulage from the trucks.

Dog Racing Probe Taking Definite Turn

Federal officials hinted this afternoon that they had gained their first "break" in their investigation of incomes of Massachusetts dog-race operators and were beginning to get co-operation from witnesses called before the Federal Grand Jury.

It was announced that Walter T. Mason, an employee of the Bristol County Kennel Club, who was arrested last Friday on a charge of perjury before the Grand Jury and jailed in default of $25,000 bail, would be brought again before the jury this afternoon to testify.

It also was announced that two witnesses, who had been repeatedly subpoenaed before the Grand Jury were dismissed after this morning's testimony—a step indicating to observers that they had at last shown that co-operation with the jury which the Government is seeking.

The witnesses thus discharged were Henry J. Duffy, of Quincy, a former member of the Board of Directors of the Bristol County Kennel Club, which conducts races with pari-mutuel betting at the track at Dighton, Mass., and Joseph J. Driscoll, a Brookline architect, who designed the Dighton track.

Mr. Mason, it was announced, will be questioned again before the Grand Jury regarding the Government's charges of income tax violations by James J. Egan, a stockholder in the Bristol County Kennel Club. Mr. Mason was accused last week by Henry M. Leen, Assistant United States Attorney, of testifying falsely in respect to his financial relations with Mr. Egan.

The Grand Jury today began the third week of its inquiry into income tax payments of persons associated with the Dighton track. In addition to Mr. Duffy and Mr. Driscoll, the jurors questioned James W. McQuiston, of Waltham, former President of Sportsmen's Park, Inc., which also has conducted racing at Dighton, and Thomas J. Flynn, a track employee. Both had testified previously.

On two accasions last week, Mr. Leon stated that his investigation was being hampered by reluctance of witnesses to tell all they knew. On the first occasion, he said he would keep subpoenaing the witnesses until they "really began to talk," and on the second, he arrested Mr. Mason on the perjury charge and declared this was a warning to the other witnesses to tell only the truth.

Bridges Attacks U. S. Fiscal Policy

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 15 (AP)—Senator Styles Bridges (R), of New Hampshire, "doesn't know of many New Deal agencies that would be abolished under a Republican Administration," or "of a single one that does not need and will not get a thorough going over."

The Presidential possibility devoted much of a speech prepared for the National Republican Club of Kansas City to an attack on the Roosevelt Administration's fiscal policies.

He found "little" in the President's recent budget message to Congress "to indicate that, should President Roosevelt again be re-elected and the debt limit raised above its present mark, the budget would be balanced during his third term—or in a fourth term either, for that matter."

New Haven in Bid For New Hearings

Counsel for the New Haven railroad submitted new evidence to the State Public Utilities Commission today in an effort to show that proceedings on the petition for the abandonment of 88 stations should be resumed.

While the Commission has not as yet announced a decision, it made it clear that today's hearing was not a reopening of the case but was just an opportunity requested by the road to introduce evidence which it believes would warrant continuance of hearings.

Railways Versus Highways: Issues in Transportation

The perennial problem, "Who pays for the highways?", forced into public focus again by hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission, is answered below from the standpoint of the rails and trucks by two Massachusetts experts in special investigations released today. Professor Breed's statement is the result of a study of the plight of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

By E. C. Benway
Manager, Motor Truck Club of Massachusetts, Inc.

Keeping a date at 6:30 a. m., a truck backs up to the curb in the center of New York's garment district. Soon the doors swing open and the truck's cargo comes to light. Silk, thousands of dollars' worth.

In the gray of the previous morning, the truck had left a southern mill 500 miles away. All day and night it traveled up the eastern seaboard. And there it was in New York, laid down at the very doors of the dress manufacturing industry more than an hour before the workday started.

Ninety minutes later hundreds of women were at work on it. By nightfall, scissors, and machines had done their job. Yesterday, it was silk in a mill 500 miles away from the manufacturer. Today, it was being made into fine dresses. Tomorrow, it would be rushed by truck to stores in Boston. And a week later, this silk would be worn by women of Greater Boston.

What the Truck Is Doing

That's what the truck is doing for this modern age. Its service should not be curtailed by high taxes. It is already paying its share of the highway burden as well as providing transportation for 45,000 of the 125,000 communities of appreciable size in the United States that have no railroad services or lack a freight station. The Interstate Commerce Commission states that these communities constitute 10 per cent of the nation's population.

Shippers favor trucks because there is less damage in shipment and less loss. They provide door to door service, now covering 500 to 600 miles over a 24-hour period. Crating and packing costs are less in many instances for trucking as opposed to rail shipments. A freight company in Connecticut recently stated that 20 years ago, the railroad freight rate to New York was 19 cents whereas it is three times that today and greater than truck service which includes pickup and delivery service.

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission, a railroad lawyer appealed for a motor truck charge of $1.25 for handling linoleum from Point A to Point B while the railroads are allowed to haul for $1. In other words, the railroad asked that trucking rates be increased 25 per cent above the rail charges. Why?

"Because," the lawyer stated, "where the rails used to haul 750 carloads of linoleum a year, we now find that we are not hauling any. The trucks are doing all the hauling."

Quicker Service

That came about because trucks can make deliveries one to three days quicker than the rails. Service is the primary reason for the transfer of business to the trucks from the rails. What the rails are trying to do is not to place the railroads on an even rate keel with the trucks, but to force the rates of trucking up to a point that will offset the natural economic advantages that trucks have over the rails.

We like to speak in terms of service, first, last and always. And this service is typified by the way in

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

By C. B. Breed
Professor of Transportation Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Highway users pay only 29 per cent of the annual costs of Massachusetts highways. The general public is taxed for the balance of 71 per cent. This means that during the 28-year-period from 1909 to 1936, highway users were given a direct subsidy of some $301,800,000 while the railroads are compelled, as public utilities, to pay the full costs of building and maintaining their rights of way.

During the last year of completely available reports, 1936, Massachusetts spent about $64,000,000 on its highways. Of this amount, $26,000,000 was paid in taxes by highway users, while $38,000,000 came out of general taxes, chiefly through imposts upon real estate owners. Is it fair for one form of transportation to be subsidized, while other transportation facilities, like the railroads, must work out their problems unaided?

Highway Subsidies?

The highway subsidy is not so much the fault of passenger car owners as it is the truck which gets its business from the use of highways. Whereas the average passenger car owner should have paid $40 for the costs and maintenance of roads, he paid only $25. But the heavier than five-ton truck got off for only $297 in taxes, when it should have paid $1,275 on the basis of mileage.

Another question is: "Why should not the highway be considered as any other public utility like the railroads?" Naturally, if Government pays the costs or part of the costs of providing facilities for trucking and not for the railroads, the public will not use these agencies on the basis of economic advantages but on the basis of cost differentials in favor of trucking, made possible by Government assistance.

Whether publicly or privately owned, the railroads perform the same type of service as the highways and have always been treated as "public highways." Lately, it has become the public policy to look upon the highway system as a public utility enterprise: first in the collection of motor vehicle taxes in proportion to services rendered; second, in recognizing these imposts as belonging to the highway utility; third, in the refusal of the people to increase highway appropriations from general taxes.

Public Utility Enterprise

Economically speaking there are other reasons why the highways should be managed and financed as a public utility enterprise. One of them is that the capital invested in highways serves to produce wealth and hence, the cost of the highway system should be paid for in proportion to the service it renders to certain classes.

In order to preserve the economic balance in transportation all such facilities should be placed on an equal footing, which means that the concept of highways as public utilities is sound. And when highways are placed on a public utility basis, all new highway and street costs, improvements and maintenance will be charged directly against highway users.

Byrd Reported Only Day From Table Ice Goal

By radio from U. S. S. Bear, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and the North Star are reported within a day's journey of Little America. The Bear, second boat in the Admiral's third Antarctic expedition, reports its own position as pushing into the ice floes and nearing Little America somewhere east of Scott Island.

The North Star will be the first to lie alongside the table ice, the Bear's radio said, as that ship is approaching the Antarctic continent through waters from New Zealand, in which less ice will be encountered. The North Star sailed from New Zealand Jan. 3.

After the North Star unloads and sets up a West base at what was formerly known as Little America, it will swing back to Valparaiso, Chile, for additional supplies. The Bear in the meantime will fringe the ice on a trip of 1,000 miles eastward, to set up the East base. These established, the radio will be the link between civilization and the expedition.

Beginning Friday, Feb. 2, a series of popular radio programs, arranged and sponsored by a number of newspapers, will be inaugurated. They will be heard on a coast-to-coast network and will reach the men at the Pole through the General Electric Company's short wave WGEO, in Schenectady. These programs will be radiocast every other Friday night from 11:30 p. m. to midnight.

Portland Is Set For Food Stamps

PORTLAND, Maine, Jan. 15 (AP)—Completing arrangements to inaugurate the federal food stamp plan here tomorrow, city officials estimated it would raise the purchasing power of 10,000 welfare recipients 50 per cent.

Robert N. Foote, Feld Representative of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, estimated the city could gain from $200,000 to $240,000 worth of surplus food products annually through the plan.

Portland will be the second New England city to put the plan in effect. Providence, R. I., previously inaugurated it.

Rain and Wind Halt Shipping; Skies Clearing

After a long night of driving rain and high wind the United States Meteorological bureau today reported all quiet on southern New England's weather front with mostly fair and colder weather forecast for tonight and Tuesday.

Difficulties encountered by shipping in negotiating through the storm were evidenced this morning by the arrival of only two of 12 vessels scheduled to dock in Boston this forenoon. But, despite the hardship to shipping, transportation and communication, the 50-mile-an-hour gale also brought to thousands of boys and girls in Boston and many other cities and towns the news that school was either partly or completely suspended.

The two ships which made port before noon were the Acadia of the Eastern Steamship lines in from New York and an oil tanker from Beaumont, Texas. Third to arrive in Boston was the Merchants and Miners Steamship Alleghany which, 4½ hours late, arrived early in the afternoon.

Others Delayed

Two other ships wired that they would be delayed. They are the Nantucket due in from Philadelphia at 7 a. m., which said she would be eight hours late, and the Iawan of the American Hawaiian Line which wired she would be delayed but gave no time of arrival.

Reports from the harbor state that the storm is moving rapidly seaward and that the only storm warnings posted now are in Northern New England above Portland. Besides having storm warnings this northern section has a less cheerful outlook from the weather man than has its southern neighbor. Rain and snow flurries continuing through this afternoon and tonight is the North's lot.

After a fruitless search of New Bedford harbor and part of Buzzards Bay last night and this morning for a ship reported in distress, the Coast Guard Cutter Tahoe reported no trace of a ship could be found and that the report was probably a mistake.

Snow Elsewhere

New York and New England felt the full force of the wind and rain storm but over much of the rest of the country air line flights were cancelled and motorists were stalled because of snow and ice and in Wisconsin two passenger trains were derailed.

Snowstorms whirled over Illinois, blocking highways, and ousted spring-like weather from many parts of Michigan where cold rains set in to the accompaniment of snow and high winds that caused much property damage and interrupted communications.

Hundreds of automobiles were stalled as slush froze on Wisconsin highways when freezing winds brought rain and snow. The storm reached blizzard proportions in some sections of the State.

Snow ceased falling in Iowa, but drifts were whipped onto highways, hampering traffic. Wind and snow damaged property and communications lines there, also.

Plan to Cut Fort Point Channel Service Gains

Support for the petition of George G. Hyland, Public Works Commissioner, asking for a reduction in the number of drawbridge openings over Fort Point Channel in the interest of economy was accorded today by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau.

In a letter to Col. A. K. B. Lyman of the United States Army Engineers office, who had previously asked for opinions from interested parties, the Bureau urged him to approve the Commissioner's petition.

The letter follows:

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your request of Jan. 4 for expression of opinion we gladly indorse the petition, dated Dec. 6, 1939, of the Boston Commissioner of Public Works which asks that permission be granted for a closed period between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. of three bridges over the Fort Point Channel at Dorchester Avenue, Broadway, and Dover Street. In addition the commissioner suggests a slight modification of the present morning closed period from 6:15 to 9:10 a. m. to 7 to 9:10 a. m. Use of these three bridges and city expenditures are indicated below.

Large Share for Salaries

From 75 per cent to 90 per cent of the expenditures are for the salaries of draw tenders:

	Openings—			City Expendit.
Bridge at	1930	1935	1938	1938
Dorchester Ave.	1110	750	564	$18,983.69
Broadway	849	553	484	18,848.70
Dover St.	935	629	474	25.57

At the present time the bridges open on the average less than twice a day. For this purpose three shifts of drawtender crews of three persons each must be provided.

Our reason for approving the Commissioner's recommendation are based on the following considerations:

1. The Commissioner has demonstrated that during the first eight months of 1939 only five boats passed through the bridges during the above hours. Hence bridge drawtender costs to Boston, struggling with very difficult financial problems, amounted to the astonishing sum of $2,200 per boat.

2. The are affected, known as the South Bay and Roxbury Canal, is about 12 feet in depth and serves only a limited number of occupants. On one side it is almost wholly taken up by railroad yards which have no need of frontage on the water. Much of the opposite side is not used for waterfront purposes. The accompanying sketch map (Appendix A) shows the type of waterfront use, most of which is for lumber and coal barges in limited amounts.

3. The existing rules were approved in 1930. Conditions have changed materially since that time. The 1929 edition of the army engineers' port series for Boston lists 17 wharves above one or more of these bridges. The 1936 edition of the same publication lists but 10 in use. Much of the property on this waterfront is utilized for non-waterfront purposes.

Not a Third as Busy

4. Evidence of the large reduction in water-borne cargo is contained in the number of bridge openings in 1930 and in 1938 tabulated above. Use of the bridges has declined a third or more over the past decade. This decline continues the general slump reported by a special legislative commission which studied the areas carefully in 1929 (see Mass. House Document 1,010 of 1929). The Commission recommended filling in the channel and devoting the area to other purposes.

5. Since but two of the 10 wharves are lighted (appendix B) night usage of facilities is improbable. On the other hand arrangements are feasible for bringing in tugs during daylight hours.

6. The Public Works Commissioner reports that he can transfer the night drawtender crews to vacancies in the department; hence there will be no discharge of employees and more useful work will be performed.

We urge that you approve the petition of the Public Works Commissioner of Boston.

Very truly yours,
H. C. Loeffler, Secretary of Boston Municipal Research Bureau.

Mr. Hyland wrote to the Boston Towboat Company, Inc., and the Ross Towboat Company, asking if they would have objections to the proposed revision in schedule of bridge openings. To date no objections have been received, he reports.

The letter accompanying his petition to the Army Engineers asked that a public hearing on the matter be called but so far none has been arranged.

Rigid Economy Fails to Keep Bay State From '39 Deficit

Despite departmental savings totaling $1,970,553 during 1939, the State Government of Massachusetts ended the 1939 fiscal year with a $1,746,233 deficit, because of a sharp decrease in tax revenue, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall revealed today.

Tax revenue dropped $4,826,988 below estimates, the Governor said, which was partially due to the fact that numerous taxes are yet uncollected "because of unavoidable late billings." Counting these uncollected taxes and a surplus of $874,252 in the highway fund, the State would actually show a slight surplus, the Governor added.

Governor Saltonstall explained that about $1,000,000 in utility taxes were billed late and had not yet been collected.

The $1,970,553 savings made by the department in their appropriations, the Governor said, "represent a 3.4 per cent reduction in expenditure from the $58,000,000 general fund. This is a reduction in addition to the 5 to 10 per cent cut made by me in departmental requests before presentation of the budget to the Legislature, additional cuts by the Legislature, and a further $2,000,000 reduction accomplished by my veto of certain items."

Because of the financial deficit in 1939, Governor Saltonstall today urged every department head to effect further economy and pointed out that "the savings which we made in 1939 were made without dispensing with any essential service."

The savings recorded by the Saltonstall Administration from the budget finally approved by the Legislature cut the total budget from approximately $77,000,000 to $75,000,000, bringing the State expenditures down below the 1935 level, thus reversing the trend of recent years which showed each successive administration spending more than its predecessors.

The Governor, in urging additional economy, expressed confidence that they could be made "by making our department more efficient, with every executive and worker putting his shoulder to the wheel. The new system of accounting which we have put into effect should be a great help in controlling expenses. In this way and in this way only can the Commonwealth's services be provided in 1940 without penalizing the homeowner, the rent payer, and the businessman of the State, by increasing the tax on his property in 1940."

Among the sources of revenue which yielded taxes considerably below estimate were corporation taxes, which fell off $1,634,891; inheritance and estate taxes, which decreased $594,568; the income surtax, which was $1,017,691 below estimate; and the new liquor taxes, which were $517,942 below the $700,000 estimate.

Boston City Budget To Be Topic of Talk

"The City Budget" will be the subject of a talk this evening by City Councilor Maurice H. Sullivan of Brighton, Chairman of the Council Appropriations Committee, at Teachers College Hall, 625 Huntington Ave., at 8 p. m. The meeting is being sponsored by the Back Bay Recreation Committee, in co-operation with the Adult Recreation Project of the WPA. The County WPA orchestra will provide music. There is no admission charge.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Wilbur—
"Two on an Island," by Elmer Rice. Settings by Jo Mielziner. Luther Alder, Betty Field and John Craven. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Paul Muni in "We Are Not Alone." 3:05, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Code of the Streets." 1:45, 4:55, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Winter Carnival." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Also "Daytime Wife," featuring Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell. 3:35, 6:55, 10:15.

Exeter—
"Winter Carnival" with Ann Sheridan and Richard Carlson. 3:15 6:15, 9:15. Also "Inspector Hornleigh on Holiday." 2, 5, 8.

Fenway and Paramount—
Sonja Henie in "Everything Happens at Night." Fenway: 2, 4:40, 7:20, 10:05. Paramount: 9:05, 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:10, 9:40. Also "Emergency Squad," with Louise Campbell and William Henry. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1, 3:35, 6:05, 8:40.

Fine Arts—
"Harvest" 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40. Also Disney's "Bea Scouts." 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:30, 9:30.

Keith Memorial—
"The Hunchback of Notre Dame," with Charles Laughton. 9:35 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Information Please," 11:50 a. m., 2:30, 4:30, 7:20, 9:45.

Metropolitan—
Greta Garbo in "Ninotchka," 10 a. m., 1:35, 5:05 9:30. Also "The Secret of Dr. Kildare," 12, 3:30, 7, 10:30. Also Dr. I. Q. Quiz Program, 8:50.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Cafe Hostess," with Preston Foster and Ann Dvorak. 9:45 a. m., 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:15. Also "South of the Border," with Gene Autry. 10:45 a. m., 3:15, 5:10, 8:20. Stage: The Three Sailors, Gloria Blake, Reynolds, & White. 1:30 5:15, 9:05.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time Films," "Quaint St. Augustine," "French Expedition to the East Coast of Greenland," "Remember Those Three Bear Cubs," "Pete Smith—How to Carve a Turkey," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay and Modern—
"Invisible Stripes," with George Raft. Scollay: 11:58 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50 Modern: 9:15 a. m., 12:25, 3:35, 6:45, 9:55. Also "Winter Carnival." Scollay: 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Modern: 10:40 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

State and Orpheum—
"Gone With the Wind," starring Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland and Vivien Leigh. State: Matinee 1:30; evenings 8. (All seats reserved.) Orpheum: Matinees 10 a. m. and 2:45; evenings 8. (Seats reserved evening performances only.)

Telepix Cinema—
March of Time. Artie Shaw—Symphony of Swing: Switzerland: Disney cartoon; Science; 30 minutes news digest. Continuous from 10 a. m. till midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Drums Along the Mohawk," with Claudette Colbert and Henry Fonda. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:30, 9:35. Also "Too Busy to Work," featuring the Jones Family. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25.

Tremont—
"The Old Maid," featuring Bette Davis and Miriam Hopkins. Also "Rage of Paris," with D. Darrieux and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

University—
Bob Hope in "The Cat and the Canary." 3:20, 6:40, 10. Also "Winter Carnival," with Ann Sheridan. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Uptown—
"Tower of London," with Basil Rathbone and Boris Karloff. 1:20, 4:50, 8:20. Also "That's Right You're Wrong," featuring Kay Kayser. 3, 6:30, 9:55.

Wellesley Hills Playhouse—
Leslie Howard and Ingrid Bergman in "Intermezzo." Also "Sweethearts," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy. Daily, except Sundays, 2:30 and 7:45.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the advanced students of the New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

Women's City Club, 40 Beacon Street—
First of a series of lectures on "Appreciation of Music," by Emma Endres. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Chinese Porcelains by Mrs. Tanner, 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist and Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

Hotel Vendome—
Regular meeting of The Boston Browning Society. E. Melville Quimby, D.M.D., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), will give an illustrated lecture on "The Well-Spring of a Poet." 3.

Radio—Page 12

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

'Disappearing' Railroad Line Is Object of Finns' Campaign

A railroad whose single line of track often sinks dangerously deep in the boggy ground—excepting for about six months out of each year when the ground and lakes are frozen solid—is the Murmansk Railroad, focal point of the world in the undeclared Russian-Finnish war. It frequently disappears from sight, according to Edmond F. Bemis, commercial agent in charge of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Mr. Bemis, in announcing a study of the railroad just made by the Regional Information and Transportation Divisions of the Bureau, said that all but 165 miles of the 845-mile line, is single track. The line runs from Zvanka, about 50 miles northeast of Leningrad, to Murmansk, the Soviet ice-free port on the Arctic Ocean. The double track stretch is between Murmansk and Kandalaksha.

Built During World War

This railroad—objective of Finnish offensives, with the view to definitely cutting off supplies of the Russians—was built with great speed between 1914 and 1918 when Russian ports in Europe were inaccessible, Mr. Bemis stated. The Tzarist Government, at that war period, took advantage for the first time of the one spot on Russia's extensive coast line, where the ocean water never freezes, even in Arctic temperatures.

Like the Finnish city of Petsamo to the west, Murmansk harbor is warmed by the Gulf Stream, and the bitterest frost never freezes it, but merely causes large quantities of steam to rise from its waters.

The railroad was completed in time to handle large wartime shipments from the United States. In 1919, it was extensively used by the Allies during the period in which they intervened in Russia, said Mr. Bemis.

The tetrain of Finnish Karelia—which figures so prominently in the news just now—is filled with lakes, rivers and swamps, lying amid low hills. The Russian side of the border, through which much of the Murmansk Railroad line runs, is identical.

Track Sinks From Sight

In the area of the Arctic Circle where the ground thaws only to a depth of two or three feet, even in summer, whole sections of track frequently sink or tilt to a dangerous angle, Mr. Bemis said.

"High speed travel is therefore impossible, even for the light locomotives and freight cars usually employed by the Russians. The heavy engines and rolling stock now being made in the Soviet must be used with extra caution on this line. Despite these unfavorable factors, the road handles large amounts of tonnage in both directions, particularly in winter, when the port of Arkhangelsk, on the White Sea, is closed by ice," he said.

Murmansk is the port where the big German liner Bremen recently took shelter. In 1937 about 63,822,000 rubles worth of cargo was exported from Murmansk, and imports valued at 187,762,000 rubles were cleared there. A ruble is valued at about 20 cents. In 1938, imports rose to 259,717,000 rubles and exports dropped slightly to 58,236,000 rubles.

Finnish Tribes Resist

The rise of industrialization on the Kola Peninsula, across which the northern section of the railroad runs, greatly disturbed the habits of the Finnish tribes who have lived there for centuries. Hunters and fishermen by tradition, they resented being driven back into the woods or forced into mines and factories. A series of uprisings against the Soviet regime resulted. Thousands were deported in 1931 to Siberia. May escaped across the border to Finland.

Meantime, the Murmansk Railroad has become an important traffic artery. The double track section has been electrified.

Harvard Gets Plants From Arctic Circle

Because Dr. Hugh M. Raup, plant geographer at Arnold Arboretum, Mrs. Raup, their two boys and James H. Soper of Hamilton, Ontario, penetrated far beyond the Arctic Circle last summer to the Canadian Northwest, Harvard's botanical collections are richer by 15,000 specimens of pressed flowering plants, ferns, lichens, mosses and fungi from one of the world's remotest corners.

Most of the material came from Brintnell Lake and Fort Simpson. Brintnell Lake is 2,600 feet above sea level in the Snyder Range of the Mackenzie Mountain system. It is unusually rough country, according to Dr. Raup, composed of rugged granite and shale mountains, some of them towering to 9,000 feet or more.

"It would be difficult to conceive of more completely primeval country than this," he says, writing a bulletin of popular information from the Arboretum. "Two years ago a surveying party sponsored by Harry Snyder of Montreal (for whom the mountains were named) camped there for a few weeks; and trappers spent a winter on the lake a few years ago. Aside from these few visitors, the lake and its surrounding mountains seem never to have been inhabited by human beings. No evidence of Indian occupation could be found."

Makes Hard Traveling

Overland travel was extremely difficult due to the steep slopes and the complete absence of man-made trails. The botanists were flown in to the Lake from Fort Simpson on June 16. Collecting and field studies occupied their attention until another plane came for them on Aug. 20. A sectional canoe made short trips about the lake possible. Examination of the mountain slopes disclosed that no two had the same flora, so that collecting did not become monotonous at all in spite of the "confinement."

"Botanically unexplored mountain ranges are no longer common in North America," says Dr. Raup by way of explanation. "But the Mackenzie Mountains of northwestern Canada have remained a challenge not only to botanists but to geographers and geologists as well during the long period of more active exploration around them. They are remote both by distance and accessibility, hidden away in the vast wilderness of Yukon and western Mackenzie, and drained only by broken unnavigable streams.

A Hard Place in Which to Live

"A few hardy trappers and prospectors, and a few Indians are the only inhabitants. The development of air transport in recent years has altered all our prospects for exploration and even the most inaccessible regions now become available for study by naturalists."

The flora of the region is a small one in number of species, Dr. Raup declared, but strongly Arctic in character. Nevertheless, a remarkably rich forest of spruce grows on the lower slopes of the mountains. The steeper slopes everywhere are made difficult for plant growth by hazardous slide-rock; and on the steep southward-facing surfaces the vegetation is subject to great damage by periodic spring snow-slides. The timber line is from 1,200 to 1,400 feet above the lake with colorful alpine meadow and crevice vegetation above.

The collections made will be studied at the Arboretum and duplicates distributed from it in exchange with herbaria throughout the world.

They Bloom Amid Snows

Alpine Blooms in Arctic America

Top: Trailing Arctic willows. Bottom: Beautiful Arctic-Alpine anemones. Inset: Tiny Arctic bluebells.

More Light Sought for N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—Officials of the New Hampshire Electric Cooperative, Inc., Grange sponsored organization extending electric facilities into the rural areas of New Hampshire, are in Washington to obtain REA approval of approximately $70,000 in Federal funds for the development of a 78-mile electric extension in Coos County, the third area to be developed by the co-operative.

The latest area would embrace parts of Clarkesville, Stewartstown, Colebrook, Columbia, and Pittsburg. Grange leaders point out that 150 rural families in this area have already signed for the service and that a potential 500 families could be served.

This line will serve the most northern and most thinly populated portion of the State. Meanwhile, Osborne W. Briden, field engineer for the REA, announces that the first area developed, a 117-mile line in the Lempster section, will be ready for use before the end of the month. The second area, that covering the center portion of the State, is now being figured by contractors and in its 227 miles of line will serve 700 members already signed, with a potential signup of 1,200.

Ban on Judges As Auto Suits Pleaders Seen

Demand for revision of District Court rules to bar justices of those courts from practicing in automobile accident cases gained momentum today as the Massachusetts Judicial Council made its 15th annual report to the Governor.

Recommending that the Supreme Judicial Court effect this change in District Court procedure—already scheduled for discussion by delegates from local bar associations meeting in Boston next Friday—the Council also asked that special justices be prohibited from sitting in automobile cases where their practice was mainly in that field.

The Council also proposed that radio broadcasts be covered by laws of libel to the same extent that newspapers and other publications are restricted.

Neither court reform proposal comes as a surprise, both having been the nucleus of a report by the Council two years ago, included in a special report by a committee of the Boston Bar Association, and the basis of a resolution passed by the Association last October—now before the Committee on Unlawful Practice of Law.

Automobile cases must, by statute, begin in the District Courts. Both public and bar have objected strongly to the procedure which has permitted parties to retain officials of these courts as counsel, thus giving one what appears as an undue advantage over the other.

The Boston Bar Association's resolution, seeking exclusion of court clerks as well as justices, terms the practice a "reproach on the administration of justice in this Commonwealth."

The Council, established in 1924 for continuous study of the State's judicial system, reiterates charges that unfit appointments have been made by Governors and that special justices have capitalized on their title in automobile cases.

"Immediate objectives," the Council suggests, "should be to seek to improve the type of future appointees, to reduce the number to more manageable form and adequately to compensate those for their services." There are at present 72 District Courts in the State, and about 150 special justices. Salaries range from $1,200 to $6,000 a year; under a plan submitted in 1938, they would scale from $2,400 to $8,000.

Application of the law of libel to radio broadcasts was studied at the request of last year's Legislature. The proposed legislation would render all statements made on the air subject to all libel laws, both civil and criminal. The Council's recommendation in this case is only tentative, it explained, and put forward for discussion by the public and Bar.

Proposals for an appellate division of the Superior Court similar to that in use in the District Courts, for regulation of trust funds and assignments for the benefits of creditors, are also included in the report, but without comment.

B. & M. Bondholders Are Urged To Accept $250 Exchange Plan

The Bank and Insurance Group Committee on Boston & Maine Railroad bonds, representing holders of approximately 40 per cent of the road's bonds, today recommended that banks and insurance companies "lead the way" in assenting to the plan of exchange now in progress in an effort to reorganize the road's debt structure.

The Committee's exchange plan offers the road's bondholders a minimum of $250 in cash for each $1,000 bond by means of a Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan.

The bondholders' group, composed of savings banks and insurance companies in Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, Maine and New Hampshire, in a report released today, told creditors of the road that it was a "clear-cut case" of either voluntarily co-operating in the exchange plan or abandonment for bankruptcy proceedings.

Call Management Efficient

The Committee asserted that bankruptcy proceedings would be "an unnecessary sacrifice because the management, under President French, during the past decade has proved itself of outstanding ability and a valuable asset to be preserved," adding that "in the opinion of this Committee, the Boston & Maine Railroad has been a leader in developing and applying new and more efficient methods for operating a railroad."

The unanimous report was signed by the Bond Committee, which is headed by J. Reed Morss, Vice-President, Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, and consists of Myron F. Converse of Worcester, Mass., President of the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank; Guy B. Dolbeare, Norwich, Conn., Treasurer, Norwich Savings Society; Joseph B. Ely, Boston; Albert E. Gladwin, Boston, President, Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity; Richard E. Goodwin, Augusta, Maine, Treasurer, Augusta Savings Bank; Alfred H. Hastings, Springfield, Mass., President, Springfield Institution for Savings; August Ihlefeld, Jr., New York, President, Savings Bank Trust Company; Ernest P. Roberts, Concord, N. H., President, New Hampshire Savings Bank; Lee P. Stack, Boston, Assistant Treasurer, John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company; and Thomas W. Symons, Boston, Executive Vice-President and Assistant Treasurer, Suffolk Savings Bank.

Banks Unite to Aid Road

According to the Committee's report some two months ago when it was suggested that the Boston & Maine might, with the assistance of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, devolve a plan for readjusting its debt, the savings banks of Massachusetts formally appointed a committee from their members to work with the road in working out a final propasal.

Later, the report states, representatives of insurance companies, and savings banks outside of Massachusetts, joined the committee.

The services of Prof. William J. Cunningham, of Harvard, a recognized railroad expert, were retained to assist in the readjustment.

N. H. Jobless Fund Swells

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H. — The New Hampshire Unemployment Compensation Division in its first four years has accumulated a surplus beyond any expected needs. It continues to take in considerably more money than it pays out, and of approximately $10,000,000 collected in the four-year period nearly $6,000,000 remains in the fund. This is disclosed in figures released by the Division covering receipts from taxation and payments of benefits from its inception through 1939.

The figures also disclose a marked upswing in employment, and this is taken as a fair indication that business in New Hampshire was better in 1939 than in 1938.

In 1939 the Division collected $2,846,274 in pay-roll taxes as compared with $2,746,603 in 1938. This represents larger pay rolls for covered workers in 1939 than in 1938.

During 1938, 60,763 persons filed claims for benefits; 36,100 received benefits; and $2,733,935 in benefits was paid out to these idle workers.

In 1939, 29,829 workers filed for benefits; 23,177 received benefits; and $1,552,880 was distributed in jobless benefits. These figures point to less unemployment of covered workers in 1939 than in 1938.

Still further indication of improved business conditions is contained in the figures covering the number of workers who have exhausted their credits in the fund in the two years. During 1938 a total of 14,822 workers received benefits for the maximum period for which they were eligible and thereby exhausted their credits with the fund.

Renewal Urged Of Cobblestones

The cobblestones along Massachusetts Avenue from Beacon Street to the New Haven railroad bridge south of Huntington Avenue will be removed and a smooth surface substituted if an order introduced in the City Council meeting this afternoon by Councilor Perlie Dyar Chase is translated into action by city officials.

The removal of the cobblestones, which were originally installed during horsecar days, will remove a traffic hazard, in the opinion of Councilor Chase and the Massachusetts Avenue Association, which is urging the step. They are difficult for pedestrians to walk upon and slippery when covered with snow and ice, and slow up traffic, Mr. Chase contended.

Mr. Chase urged that a bituminous concrete base be substituted, and that the work be done at the same time the unused street car tracks on Boylston and Ipswich Streets are removed. It is hoped the work will be done this spring.

A DAILY NEWSPAPER

CHILDREN'S PAGE
YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

FOR ALL THE FAMILY

A special attraction of The Christian Science Monitor is its two weekly pages, one for little folks, and the other for older boys and girls. Special pictorial and instructive features for young readers are grouped here, and make friends in many lands. Just one of the many home features of this well-balanced family newspaper.

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Ireene Wicker; sketch	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	"In Hollywood"	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	"25 Years Ago"; news	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Levitow's Salon Orch.
6:45	Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Ray Kinney's Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Science on the March"	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Voices of Yesterday"	News Service
7:30	"Blondie"; comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra; the Vass Family	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	serial		"Leaders in Dance"	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons"
8:00	"Tune-up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Rizzo and Betty	"Author, Author!" John	Harpers' Varieties
8:15	vocalists; orch.	Holmes"; sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	Chapman, m. c.	WMEX Camera Club
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Ernie Fiorito's Orches-	Studio program
8:45	Shelton; War news	"True or False"	symphony orchestra	tra; vocalists	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00	Bing Crosby and	Rochester Civic Orch.	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Melodies of the Music
9:15	Elizabeth Patter-	Rochester Civic Orch.	program	B. U. Radio Institute	Masters"
9:30	son in "Sing You	Philip Murray, talk	Alec Templeton Time;	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
9:45	Sinners"	Tenor and orchestra	piano; chorus; orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Little Ol' Hollywood";	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	interviews	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Sports; news	National Forum; Rep.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Elias Breeskin's Orch.
10:45	Music; weather	Treadway, Mass.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	Lang Swing Orchestra
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Master Works on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Eddie LeBarron's Orch.	Bill McCune's Orchestra	Vido Musso's Orchestra
11:45	Bob Crosby's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Eddie LeBarron's Orch.	Bill McCune's Orchestra	News Service

Tuesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	Bradley Kincaid	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00	Today in Europe	Variety Hour; talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	Studio speaker
8:15	Shopping talk	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Colorado Ramblers"
8:30	"The Handy Man"	Variety Hour; talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Colorado Ramblers"
8:45	"Musical Clock"	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	"Five Star News"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:15	American School of	"Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian music
9:30	the Air	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Life Beautiful"	"Don Artiste"	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Pretty Kitty Kelly	Thunder Over Paradise;	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and home news
10:15	"Myrt and Marge"	Right to Happiness	"John's Other Wife"	"Melody Strings"	"Homespun Harmonies"
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Musical calisthenics"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Household talk	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	Romance of Flowers
11:15	"Brenda Curtis"	Serial sketch	"The Road of Life"	Milton Kaye, organist	Concert pianist
11:30	Big Sister; sketch	"Traveling Chef"	"Against the Storm"	The Buckeye Four	Elaine Marves, songs
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Musicale; weather	"The Guiding Light"	Piano soloist	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review;	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"A Girl Marries"	music; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Midday Musicale
12:30	Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singin' Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	"Musicalogues"
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour; Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	"Our Pacific Frontiers,"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Ellen Randolph"	"Hollywood 10-1000"	Paul V. McNutt, at	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"This Day Is Ours"	News; weather	Household talk	Chamber of Commerce	"Organ Melodies"
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Mastersingers"	Household talk	Women's club news	"The Continentals"
2:00	Serial sketch	"Gallant American	"Betty and Bob"	Concert orchestra	"Tex and Slim"
2:15	Manhattan Minuet	Women"; drama	"Grimm's Daughter"	Herbert Hoover, talk	Margaret Larner, songs
2:30	"Your Family"	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Piano soloist
2:45	"My Son and I"	U. S. Army Band	Hymn recital	School of the Air	News Service
3:00	"Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Music for Every	Hillbilly music
3:15	"Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	Child"; speaker	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"Melody Time"	Pepper Young's Family	Rudolf Friml Junior's	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"In Record Time"	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"	Orchestra	Organ recital
4:00	"Know Your State"	Club Matinee; variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Hits and Encores"	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	'Of Men and Books'	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"	Mischa Borr Ensemble	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	C. Hector's Mati-	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Two Keyboards"	Vocal recital
4:45	nee; music	Club Matinee; news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Book a Week"	Musical program
5:00	Dramatic sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	"Billy and Betty"	Children's stories	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Drama; music	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sports reports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; news	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Music; speaker	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Balcom orchestra
6:45	"Today in Europe"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Marching Along"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
7:15	Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orch.	"Five Star News"
7:30	Helen Menken in	"Keep Guessin'"	Clotilda Zappala, so-	"Unsung Americans"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45	"Second Husband"	"Keep Guessin'"	prano; organ	"Curtain Calls"	"The Argentines"
8:00	"Big Town"; with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Hilde Reggiani, so-	Legion Auxiliary talk
8:15	Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	prano; orchestra	"Ramona Presents"
8:30	"Court of Missing	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	Song recital
8:45	Heirs"; sketch	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	tra; soloists	"Gold Coast Rider"
9:00	"We, the People"	"Cavalcade of America";	Frank Crumit; Julia	Gray Gordon's Orch.	"Melodies of the Music
9:15	"We, the People"	drama	Sanderson; quiz	War Correspondent	Masters"; recordings
9:30	Ray Scott's Orch.;	"Meet Mr. Weeks"; with	"Fibber McGee and	Mozart Concerto Series;	"Melodic Moods"
9:45	Nan Wynn, songs	guest speaker	Molly"; music	pianist; orchestra	"Melodic Moods"
10:00	Song team; orch.	"New England Talks It	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Horlick's Orch.	Over"; forum	land; orchestra	News Service	Dance Parade
10:30	Sports; news	"New England Talks It	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Argentine Art Exhibit,	Billy McDonald's Orch.
10:45	Music; weather	Over"; forum	house"; drama; music	Richmond, Va.	Bert Hirsch's Orch.
11:00	Paul Sullivan	News; weather; talk	News Service	Hockey comment	"Sportoscope"
11:15	"Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Senator Styles Bridges,	Tommy Carr's Orch.
11:30	the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	N. H.	Julie Winta's Orch.
11:45	Bob Crosby's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orch.	News Service

The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Tuesday, Jan. 16

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc

Shortwave

3:30 WRUL 11.79mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"World of (Natural) Science Research Review."
7:30 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: Lessons in English; news in Spanish; music.

Today on Short Waves

Rome—7:30 p. m., News in English; Concert; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; IRF, 9.83 meg., 30.5 m.
London—8 p. m., "The Empire at War," talk; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Eindhoven—8:25 p. m., American Transmission. PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2 m.
Madrid—8:26 p. m., News in English. EAQ, 9.86 meg., 30.4 m.
Tokyo—8:30 p. m., Chorus by Tokyo Symphonic Group. JZK, 15.16 meg., 19.7 m.
Berlin—8:45 p. m., Up to the Minute Talks (English). DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Paris—9:15 p. m., Symphonic Concert. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.
Eindhoven—9:25 p. m., American Transmission, PCJ, 9.59 meg., 31.2.
London—11 p. m., Full News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Paris—11:30 p. m., News in English. TPB11, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.; TPA4, 11.71 meg., 25.6 m.

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Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Perhaps you'll be interested in knowing that absolute signs of spring have put in an appearance. No, we don't mean the robins or the daffodils; rather we mean the perennial straw hat. The one that always appears in the smart millinery salons at this time of the year, as an advanced warning of that which you'll be wearing later on. Of course the very brave go forth with them right now; topping their warm fur coats. Which only makes us say once more, "fashion is fun"!

However, if straw is still a bit too much for you, and you feel you'll be rushing the season, then perhaps you'd like one of R. H. Stearns' contributions toward spring. In the way of a pastel pillbox, wth a garden of felt flowers pushing their way up through the front and sides. With the newest doo-dad, a wisp of veil in back, a la the snood. For that matter there are darker colors, but with a severely black ensemble, pure white would be striking, as a relief note. For less than. $6.

* * *

Protecting Your Nail Polish

Ah me . . . the dire needs of women are indeed fulfilled. No sooner does a problem arise, than somebody goes to work and invents something to take care of it. This time it's those sets of "Polishields" that Gilchrist offers you, for the sole purpose of protecting your nail polish while it's drying. Surely you've put on polish, and kept still for simply ages, as you waved your hands in the air trying to make the process quicken (but it doesn't!) and then, just as you thought you were safe, you did something that smudged your polish. And no amount of redoing can ever make it look like the original paint job, either. Now, however, as fast as you finish one nail you slip on one of the metal gadgets, way down over your fingertips, and there you are. Fully protected. Best of all though, although you naturally can't expect to do anything like playing the piano, you can do a few normal things. Such as turning pages, opening doors, answering the phone, and so forth. A welcome addition to the dressing table of any girl who simply can't give up doing things just because she's doing her nails And if you just can't wait to own a set of ten, then call Gilchrist's Telephone Shopping Service (you know, Nell Shelton's busy bees!) and ask for Miss Black; if you haven't already established your pet salesgirl there. Incidentally, if you ask for your favorite telephone shopping girl when you're in the store, she will come downstairs and steer you around to the best buys of the day. Which will save you a lot of time and energy, and inasmuch as she is credited for your purchases, too, it is also a service to her.

* * *

Shetland Wool Suits Offered

One of the cutest little shetland wool suits that we've seen around town for only $10.95 is up on the second floor at Jordan Marsh's. That's in the Junior Miss Shop, but the sizes go way up to 17; so maybe you won't miss out. It's one of those suits with a lot of flare, and we don't mean just in the pleats in the front of the skirt, either. A four-button affair, with tricky slanting, slit pockets and wide revers. In pretty tones of blus, aquamarine, and rose.

* * *

Cardigan Sweaters At a Low Price

Again history repeats itself. Fashion history, we mean. Which of course is nothing new, but this time it's in those long cardigan sweaters that some down and cover your hips. As long as a hound dog's ears, or something. At Chandler's for one place. They were having a half-price sale last week at this counter . . . but it may be gone by now. However, very often stores have a few things left over and they continue the special price until sold; so you might step up and ask.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.)

Railways vs. Highways

(Continued from Page 11)

which one southern factory worked out a financial problem during the hard times of 1932. The mill was faced with a bank call to pay $25,000 on an outstanding loan of $100,000. It didn't have the $25,000 but it had on hand goods worth some $100,000. The bank would have to sell part of the inventory, making the mill idle to get the $25,000.

Rail movements to retail centers took two weeks at least. That was why the mill had to carry such a heavy inventory. The mill turned to trucks, cutting the delivery time for goods in half. After that the mill needed to carry only $50,000 in storage. Today, it carries 1,400 employees and trucks haul every pound of its traffic.

A grape juice canning company in Florida said its annual 3,500 tons of fruit were hauled in trucks because the fruit came from New England and other parts of the country fresher and in generally better condition to the factory.

These reports come to us daily, attesting to the service of the truck and exploding the fallacy that the truck is winning its way chiefly on lower rates which we believe are based on illusory contentions that trucks obtain their rights of way through government subsidization.

Halt Is Sought In U.S. Housing By Taxpayer

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and the members of the City Council today received letters from the Boston Taxpayers' Alliance urging them to refuse authorization of new federal housing projects until those now under construction at Charlestown, South Boston, Mission Hill and Lenox Street are completed and occupied.

Contending that there is wide difference of opinion on the federal housing program, the Alliance urged that the program in Boston should not be expanded until its moral and economic effects can be observed.

The program may have a serious effect on the city's financial stability, the Alliance suggested. Boston borrowed $4,900,000 in 1939 for current expenses, it was pointed out. Even so, the real estate of the city is over-assessed by $400,000,000, the Alliance charged.

The Alliance pointed to destruction of industrial plants at South Boston and Mission Hill to make way for the projects, and described it as unfair to small home owners, "who are struggling to prevent foreclosure of their properties and yet have to bear the added burdens of providing schools, police and fire protection for others in the community." Federal housing projects are tax-free, it was pointed out.

Federal housing suffered another salvo of criticism yesterday when ex-Councilor Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr., of Dorchester declared before the Real Estate Owners and Tenants League of Boston that the program "is not for the poor and destitute but for a certain select group."

"Some day you and I will be entitled to see the books of the Boston Housing Authority that is spending $50,000,000 just as we can go to the State House and see the books of any private corporation," he declared.

The Alliance urged a referendum of voters before any new projects are launched, and pointed out that in wards where there have been such referendums, the people "have voted almost three to one against it."

The letters were signed by Richard J. Lane, President of the organization.

Malden to Issue Beano Licenses

Despite vigorous protests from prominent Malden citizens and religious organizations to the continuance of the operation of beano parlors in the city, Mayor William A. Hastings today issued licenses to a number of applicants.

As a result beano games will be open to the Malden public tonight by those organizations obtaining a license. The Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Elks, Jewish War Veterans, Disabled War Veterans, and a new group, calling themselves the Fraternal and Charitable Organization, are understood to have obtained licenses, with only the latter having the permission to operate in the afternoon.

The license for operating a beano parlor in Malden costs the owner $15 a day. Mayor Hastings plans to use the license money for welfare purposes to help ease the burden of the taxpayer.

Harvard Exhibits At Fogg Museum

Two exhibits, one of gold, jade, and sculpture selected from remnants of pre-sixteenth century American civilization, and the other of silver accumulated by Harvard and Harvard men since the University's founding are now being shown at the Fogg Museum, Quincy Street, Cambridge.

More than 200 objects of sculpture, pottery, textiles, jade, and gold-work are included in the first exhibit, showing, according to the museum officials, the "high artistry" achieved by the peoples of Mexico, Central America, and Peru, before the coming of the Spanish in 1519.

This exhibit, say the officials, is "probably their most important of the year." It represents the combined efforts of archeologists in the Harvard Peabody Museum of Archeology and art scholars at Fogg.

Concurrently, the Harvard Memorial Society, an undergraduate organization interested in Harvard's history and tradition, is showing a collection of silver cups, plates, and other decorative utensils. It includes silver gained by the college from 1642 to the present; "plate" once owned by former presidents, professors, and instructors of the University; and silver once owned by men graduating from Harvard in the seventeenth century.

Of the 100-odd pieces, perhaps the most famous, and certainly the most ancient, is the "Great Salt" made in London about 1630 and presented to Harvard by Richard Harris in 1644.

Forest Fire Peril Still Acute in N. E.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—Despite New England efforts to recover from effects of the disastrous 1938 hurricane, agriculture officials estimate it will take another two years of "intensive" work before emergency forest fire hazards can be reduced to normal. The annual report of the chief of the Forest Service, made public today, offers a five-point program to aid restoring New England forest land:

1. Wider knowledge among woodland and forest owners of better methods of protecting forest properties generally.
2. A better system of administrative districts to co-ordinate efforts and to afford technical assistance to forest agencies and owners.
3. Acquisition by local communities and States of some of the more heavily denuded forest areas and their development as demonstration forests and as reserves for local employment.
4. Public leasing of private forest lands as an aid to unemployment, to reforest them, and to manage them for owners.
5. Public regulation to prevent exploitation of forest resources.

Harvard Expedites Fund

In order to facilitate voluntary contributions by students to the Greater Boston Community Fund, the Harvard Student Council has voted to allow solicitation in the Yard. As a general rule the Council makes, on behalf of the students and out of its own funds, all contributions to charity. The exception in this instance was because "of the exceptional importance of the Community Fund."

Ready for Ice Show

By a Staff Photographer

Ice Ballerina and Skating Star

Miss Elsie Johnson of Minneapolis, seated, a member of the Ice Follies Ballet, and Miss Frances Claudet of Ottawa, skating star and trainer of the ensembles of the big revue which opens tonight for a week's engagement in Boston Garden.

Skating Star of Ice Follies Is Coach, Trainer, and Double

In the second half of the "Ice Follies of 1940" tonight, Boston skating fans will make the girders of Boston Garden ring with applause for the "Gypsy Flirtation" of Frances Claudet of Ottawa, member of the Canadian figure skating team at the 1932 Winter Olympics at Lake Placid, and Canadian gold medalist for school figures and free skating.

If this audience only knew what Miss Claudet looks like out of costume, some of them might see her at close range in the first half of the big ice revue—pausing a moment in this box; another two minutes in an aisle; then somewhere up in the gallery. Miss Claudet works equally hard in both halves—in the first she is an office critic and observer of the ballets and ensembles in her capacity as trainer and coach of the girls in the show.

Although her task of coaching and drilling the now famous "Ice Follies" ensemble routines has been unheralded, this is not "Fran's" first time in the spotlight of rink production. She skated in the famous Minto Club and with Bill O'Brien's "Gay Blades" two seasons ago and for the past year and a half has collaborated with Oscar Johnson and the Shipstads in the Follies numbers.

Her Role Is Important

With her charges, Miss Claudet reached Boston this morning from a week's engagement at Philadelphia. While the girls trundled off to bed, in order to be fresh for this evening's opening performance, Miss Claudet took a moment out to explain her part in the show. Aside from being the teacher of the three dozen ballerinas of the blades, she must stand ready to jump in as a pinch hitter, filling in when a solo or doubles act is needed on short notice.

Skating is getting to be more and more a theatrical production, developing away from a winter sport, and depending much upon costumes, lighting, and music, she explained. Routines are made up to fit scores.

It is a livelihood which attracts young people. In every city the management receives letters from youngsters who wish to join the Follies: they like to skate, there are travel opportunities, and the pay is $60 a week.

"Audition" for Skaters

Applicants are given an "audition," Miss Claudet said. They must be strong skaters, good looking, and be able to get along with their fellow skaters. Most of the girls in the Follies come from around Minneapolis and St. Paul, home towns of the producers.

Rehearsals are called twice a week—perhaps oftener, if Miss Claudet detects a lack of smoothness or if some change is needed in a current number. Ordinarily the "workday" is the evening and matinee performances; otherwise the day is free for the skaters.

For recreation, Miss Claudet says her charges go in for golf in the summer and riding any time they can get horses. If they put up in a hotel which has a swimming pool, most of the girls can be found in the tank after the evening's performance! The candid camera claims a sizeable list of followers.

In May the company will be in San Francisco for a full summer's engagement. During this stretch the ensembles and other big numbers for the 1941 Follies will be whipped into shape.

Education Center Busy Over Boat

Narrow doors and cellar stairs aren't keeping members of the boatbuilding class at the Cambridge Center for Adult Education from their chosen line of work.

In the spacious workroom at 42 Brattle Street amateur seamen and able-bodied landlubbers meet Wednesday evenings to drive nails into the hull of a full-sized eight-foot dinghy that will see service in the Charles River basin by spring. The boat, which is being constructed under the expert guidance of S. Nivison Blake, boatbuilder, will be easily portable, leakproof and capable of carrying two or three persons.

Women to Hear Talk on Prisons

Austin H. MacCormick, Commissioner of Correction, New York City, will speak at Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, Boston, tomorrow morning at 10:30 at the first of a series of open forums conducted by the Boston League of Women Voters. His topic will be "In and Out of Prison."

Mr. MacCormick received his early training in penology under Thomas Mott Osborne at the United States Naval Prison at Portsmouth, N. H., where he became an executive officer in 1917 after a teaching career at Bowdoin College. He later served as Assistant Director of the Federau Bureau of Prisons under Sanford Bates and in 1934 became Commissioner of Correction in New York City.

In addition to the talk by Mr. MacCormick, Mrs. LaRue Brown will explain the position of the League of Women Voters on parole, Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann, a director of the newly organized United Prison Association, is in charge of the meeting.

Adams Archives Yield Romance

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y.—The translation from German into English of Christoph Martin Wieland's romantic epic "Oberon," by John Quincy Adams, sixth President of the United States, has been edited and prepared for publication by Albert B. Faust, Professor Emeritus of German at Cornell University.

Uncovered in the archives of the Adams family, the work is the only complete metrical translation of "Oberon" in the English language and was made while Adams was Minister Plenipotentiary at the Prussian Court from 1797 to 1801.

Though known to be in existence for more than a century, the manuscript had become almost a fable and was traced by Professor Faust to the private archives of the Adams family in the home of the Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston. The translation was said to be in perfect preservation and "in the clear, unmistakable handwriting of John Quincy Adams in his earlier years."

'Words, Waves, and Wires' Topic for A. T. & T. Aide

Dr. J. O. Perrine, Assistant Vice-President of American Telephone and Telegraph Co., will speak on "Words, Waves, and Wires" at the third in a series of public lectures sponsored by Franklin Union Technical Institute on Wednesday, Jan. 17.

In language for the layman Dr. Perrine will illustrate the characteristics of speech and music and explain their component parts by experiments which show the work being done by the Bell System engineers to improve the quality and the extent of the usefulness of telephone service.

Granite State Seeks Tillers For Old Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLAREMONT, N. H. — While much has been done to attract wealthy people to acquire property in various sections of New Hampshire, the Dartmouth-Lake Sunapee Region Association through its secretary, S. A. Spiller, declares that "the best 'industry' the region can secure is a worthwhile family which will take over an unused farm and raise on it a new crop of taxpayers."

This appears to present an entirely different regional attitude relative to rehabilitation of unused farms. While the association is not discouraging wealthy people from acquiring unused farm properties in the area, it is encouraging the resettlement of these properties by families that will operate them, with these families becoming part of the economic and social life of the area.

Mr. Spiller has arrived at this conclusion as a result of various meetings that have been conducted in the area to determine how the area can make itself more attractive to tourists.

At these meetings conducted throughout the region discussions have been conducted on proper listing and advertising of available real estate, the value of proper markings of back-roads, developing of new industries and new uses for raw materials, and the possibilities of restoring industries that once flourished in the area.

N. H. Traffic Marks To Afford Leeway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—The New Hampshire Highway Department will adopt a new system of traffic line markings on the highways of the State this coming spring as recommended by the United States Bureau of Public Roads. It is expected that the new system will speed up traffic on the highways of the State and reduce the traffic hazard.

In connection with the adoption of the new system, it is announced that "cars will be restricted absolutely to single lanes only when there are two stripes, one beside the other, on the road. The broad yellow line will be a warning not to attempt to pass or to swing across the road for any reason. Where only the orange-red line appears, restrictions will be less onerous. In fact, the orange markings will be for the guidance of the motorist and to indicate the center of the road. Beyond that, they leave him more or less free to follow his own judgment, with the requirement, of course, that he obeys the well-known laws of the road."

Quincy Building Gains $1,000,000

Municipal building, industrial developments and new residential property during 1939 brought the value of construction in Quincy up to more than $1,000,000 more than that of 1938, according to Building Inspector Alrick A. Weidman.

During the past year there were 230 new houses erected, compared with 150 in 1938, and the construction of the $500,000 Procter & Gamble Company plant at Quincy Point and numerous other developments contributed to the sharp increase in construction activities.

Maine Takes Steps to Equip Police With Two-Way Radio

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine—With its State Police force undermanned at best, Maine took an important step forward in police protection when Gov. Lewis O. Barrows and his Executive Council approved a proposed National Youth Administration project to equip about 15 State Police cars with two-way radio service with headquarters at Augusta.

The State long has realized the need for stepping up its police communication system but the expense always has been an item in the way. Present plans, however, enabling co-operation between the State and NYA, probably will cut equipment and installation cost to the State to some $7,000. The State will supply all materials while labor and technical advice will be furnished through the NYA.

Police radio is not new to Maine but will be a new venture for State Police. The City of Portland was first to equip its local department with radio. Lewiston installed a system this year and Auburn police have a new two-way system ready to go into operation immediately.

Federal Aid Stops

Although Federal officials have served notice that the personnel of the Child Welfare Bureau is not satisfactory and that they will discontinue Federal contributions for this work under the Social Security program, Maine's Governor and Council have refused to let it bother them. In lieu of further Federal aid for this social service, the State will provide additional funds to maintain the present program. Charging that a ruling of the Children's Bureau of the Federal Labor Department was "arbitrary," Governor Barrows declined to make changes in the personnel of the Department which Federal officials asserted did not meet required standards.

The personnel is based on recommendations of the State Personnel Board devised by the Legislature four years ago with the idea of placing State employment on a merit system eliminating politics. Although State officials have expressed satisfaction with the work of the Personnel Department, directed by a nonpartisan board, objections on the part of Federal officials may mean loss of the $15,000 Federal money for this work, which amount the State has matched.

Officials point out that it is the first objection to any State department in which Federal funds are used and claim that for two years the arrangement has been satisfactory. They have assured that there will be no let down in the work of the Bureau despite loss of Federal money.

* * *

Baxter Mentioned

Former Gov. Percival P. Baxter's name is being brought repeatedly into the Republican gubernatorial talk although Mr. Baxter has maintained a discreet silence.

Some political observers have linked the application of State Senator John E. Willey of Falmouth for 500 nomination papers with a plan to draft Mr. Baxter as a Republican candidate.

While this may be so, others are of the opinion that Mr. Willey may have ambitions along gubernatorial lines and point out that with the field wide open his own entry might be forthcoming.

Fishing Fleet 'Queen' for Sale

LUNENBURG, Nova Scotia, Jan 15 (AP)—The schooner Bluenose, queen of the North Atlantic fishing fleets, was up for sale again today.

Advertisements posted by her owners, the Bluenose Schooner Company, Ltd., offered no explanation of why they were selling the ship, known wherever seamen gather as the fastest vessel of her class that ever hoisted sail. The announcement merely called for tenders for the ship, her racing sails and her fishing gear.

It is the second time in three months that the Bluenose, winner of the International Fishermen's Racing Trophy, has been up for sale.

In November she was to be sold at a sheriff's sale to satisfy a claim of $7,000 against her. At the last minute, Capt. Angus Walters, the skipper who sailed her to victory in half a dozen races off Halifax, N. S., and Gloucester, Mass., walked in and thumped the money on the counter to save the ship from an execution for debt.

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Despite String New York Team Tied by Locals for First Place—O's Retain Lead

Trades and Deal Possible Before Midnight Tonight

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Today being the last day in which trades and sales are possible for the current National Hockey League season, both fans and players are a little uneasy. Americans already have asked waivers on Hooley Smith, Buzz Boll and Doc Romnes and a three-way trade among Canadiens, Chicago and Bruins is hanging fire.

The three-way trade might fall through or be completed before the reading of this item. The deal is supposed to send Ray Getliffe of Canadiens to Chicago, Des Smith of Chicago to Boston and Jack Portland of Boston to Canadiens. Asking waivers on the three Amerks may be no more than a gesture. Romnes and Boll were good hockey players with Chicago and Toronto, but Smith is a veteran who has lost speed.

It must be something of a problem for the Ranger fans to be cheering and shouting over the new league record of 19-straight games without defeat and then to turn around and look at the standing only to find the Boston Bruins perched right along side of their favorites, boasting such record.

Records Ended

If you can go through 19-straight games without defeat and only find yourself in a tie for first place with the season half over, it must be discouraging. Rangers also had another record ended last night beside the undefeated string by losing to the Hawks in Chicago—it was their first defeat of the season on the other fellow's ice.

Now that the undefeated string is over and the team has lost on the road, Rangers can get down to the important business at hand and proceed to concentrate upon winning the Stanley Cup. Unless they fall into a complete reversal of form, their chances of achieving the uppercrust seem good.

Rangers Superior

The Rangers have shown a marked superiority to the Bruins to date in the league and if they can finish first or second and the Bruins also end the regular schedule near the top, the two will meet in the opening play-off. In that four-out-of-seven series the Rangers, according to figures of the present season, should win and then have lighter opposition in the cup final.

Apparently the only mark on the chalked line of such progress is the Toronto team. The Leafs have dropped out of the contention for the moment because they could not handle the Bruins and Rangers in succession, while struggling along without Syl Apps, Gordon Drillon and Nick Metz. When these three return to regular action the three teams will be at it again in earnest.

* * *

Last night the Bruins moved into the tie with Rangers by defeating Canadiens, 4 to 2, as the Rangers were being whipped by Chicago 2 to 1. The Canadiens failed to impress greatly although they did put up much better opposition than on their New Year's Eve beating here 6 to 1.

If big Jack Portland goes there are a lot of us who will be sorry. . . . The big fellow is likeable, but has not satisfied the management. . . . The terrific checks he should be handing out are not forthcoming, but that could be because there is no one here to teach him anything. . . . He does not react quickly on defense and needs a mate to cover his hesitancy.

* * *

Des Smith is a much smaller fellow than Portland, but a fast breaker, a better potential scorer than Portland and a pretty good checker. . . . Of the two, Portland, if playing under proper conditions, could become much the better man. . . . What Canadiens would want with Portland, however, is beyond us. . . . They already have an abundance of defensemen and need scorers.

* * *

The Gordon Pettinger case probably will be disposed of sometime today. . . . Pet was ordered to Hershey for a while and refused. . . . He could not seem to accept the thought of going to the minor league. . . Since his fine and suspension, however, it is said that he has recovered from the shock of the whole thing and is ready to go. . . . Bruins probably will trade or sell him if any team is interested.

* * *

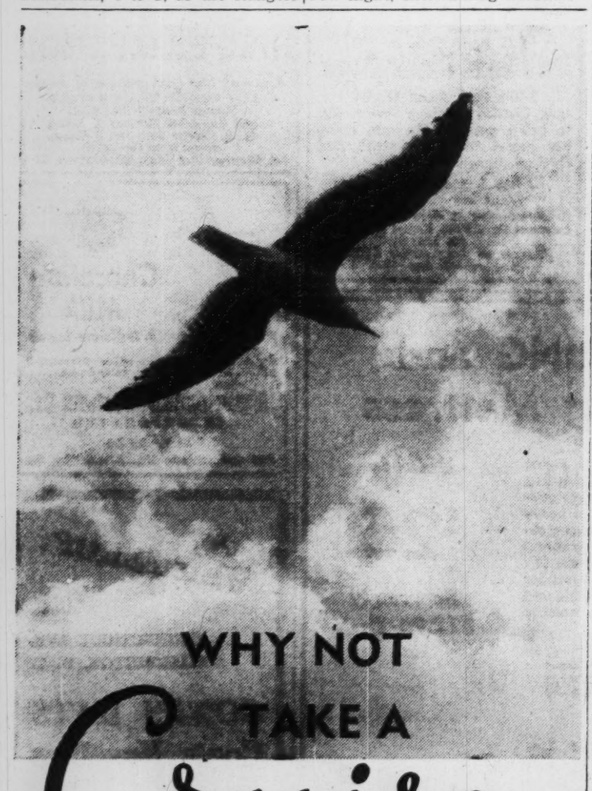
Of the four changes in the Canadien line-up last night only two looked possible . . . Armand Mondou, veteran center is too slow and Gus Mancuso needs much more experience, and a little weight would help . . . Armand Raymond, unheralded defenseman is rugged and crude, but a hope; and Bill Summerhill, right winger, showed definite possibilities.

* * *

With Roy Conacher sitting in the press box, Red Hamill, his replacement for the time, looked pretty good with two goals . . . The veteran Bill Cowley had one goal and two assists, but did not place in Manager Art Ross' four-star selection . . . Mell Hill got two assists and Hollett and Portland one each . . . Woody Dumart scored one goal on a penalty shot.

* * *

Canadien scores were registered through the smart play of Summerhill . . . He assisted Trudel in the first goal at 13:57 of the second period and finished off a play with Toe Blake and Marty Barry at 19:29 of the third period . . . Bruins play in Montreal tomorrow night and face Rangers at New York Sunday . . . They do not play here again until a week from tomorrow night, entertaining Toronto.



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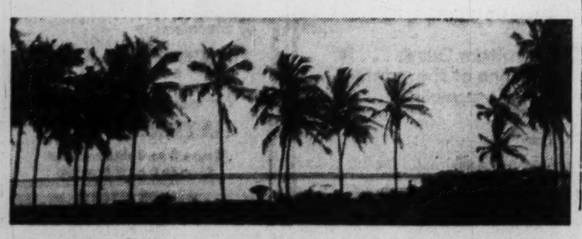
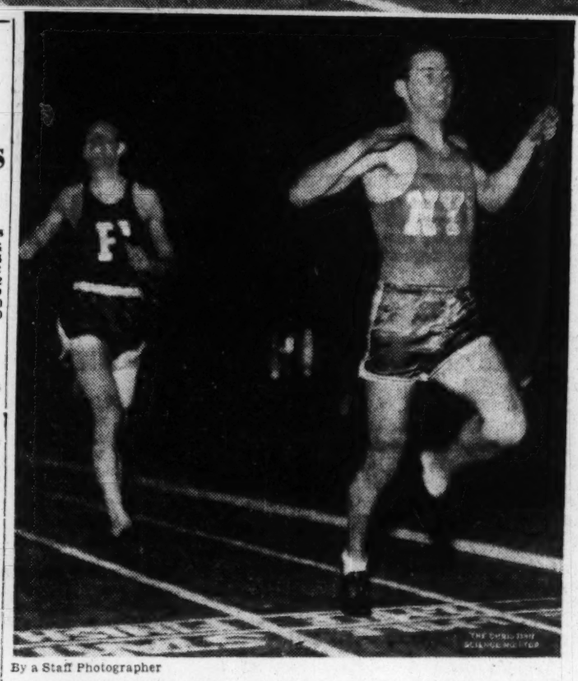


Old Favorites Open New Season



By a Staff Photographer

Upper: Start of one-mile run in Veterans of Foreign Wars games at the Boston Garden Saturday night in which Gene Venzke surprised all by edging out the veteran Glenn Cunningham in 4m. 13.1s. The starters, left to right: Wayne Rideout, Chuck Fenske, Luigi Beccali, Gene Venzke, Archie San Romani and Glenn Cunningham. Lower: Finish of two-mile relay won by New York University against Fordham. The anchor men here shown are Leslie MacMitchell, brilliant newcomer, winning and Wesley Wallace, also a famed track star, following.

Ivy Sextets May Give Up Canada Tilts

Triple I Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Toronto	2	0	20	3	4
Queen's	2	0	21	6	4
McGill	1	0	7	0	2
Dartmouth	1	0	5	4	2
Harvard	0	2	4	12	0
Yale	0	2	5	19	0
Princeton	0	2	4	22	0

Result Jan. 13

Dartmouth 5, Harvard 4. (Overtime)

Games This Week

Thursday—Dartmouth at Queen's.
Friday—Yale at McGill; Dartmouth at Toronto.

Quadrangular Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Dartmouth	1	0	5	4	2
Harvard	0	1	4	5	0
Yale	0	0	0	0	0
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0

The possibility of American teams withdrawing from competition in the International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League became more than a rumor last Saturday night, when Coaches Clark Hodder of Harvard and Eddie Jeremiah of Dartmouth both declared themselves in favor of discontinuing competition with Canadian sextets.

As a result of a conversation between the two, held just before Dartmouth went out to defeat Harvard 5-4 in overtime at the Arena, it became probable that next year will see Americans competing in a league of their own, with any contests with Canadians limited to exhibition affairs only.

Four Meetings

If it is not possible to form a new league, with colleges such as Penn, Cornell, Clarkson Tech, and Columbia taking the places of McGill, Toronto, Queen's, and Montreal, the coaches said they would propose enlargement of the Quad Leage, with each team meeting the others four times, instead of the customary two.

In explanation of their stand, Coach Jeremiah, whose Dartmouth teams in the past two years have won 40 of 41 contests from American colleges, yet have dropped six out of eight to the Canadians, explained as follows:

Nothing Learned

"Contrary to general belief, our teams do not learn from competition with McGill and the like. My boys know what to do, but they are helpless against superior hockey players who are allowed up to eight years of college play. Competition like that does not do us a bit of good—in fact, I believe it does us harm."

Hodder agreed completely with Jeremiah, and it was evident that the same feeling prevails at Yale and Princeton. "When American teams enter a game with the Canadians feeling that they are about to be defeated but that they will do the best they can, no good results."

* * *

The Harvard-Dartmouth game was close enough—it could have gone either way. The Harvards and their adherents thought they should have won in regulation time when a puck shot by Warren Winslow appeared to many to have gone through the cage. Referee Herb Gallagher ruled, however, that it had hit Goalie Lapres' stick and had bounced off the post.

* * *

And Capt. Dan Sullivan's winning goal in the last half of overtime barely crossed the line. Had Freedley been a tenth of a second faster in reaching for it, the game might have ended in a tie.

* * *

Jeremiah found himself in a hole early in the first period. "My plan to take advantage of the length of time the first Harvard line stays on the ice back-fired," he said after the game. "I found myself using two lines only, with no chance to throw in the third, and my first and by far the best wave tired rapidly."

* * *

Interesting to note, Dartmouth did all the scoring in the first period (two goals), Harvard had its way in the second (four goals), and Dartmouth claimed the third and the overtime with two and one respectively.

* * *

By its victory over the Crimson, the Green jumped into a tie for third in the Triple I League and into first place in the Quad League. Games this week see Dartmouth playing at McGill Thursday and at Toronto Friday, with Yale meeting McGill also on Friday. G. C.

Sports Around the Hub

Red Sox Ready to Bid for McCoy

When, by baseball law, major league clubs are allowed to bid for the services of the players recently declared free agents by Commissioner Landis, you can be sure that the Red Sox will be right in the front row with a handful of cash. Manager Joe Cronin said several times last season that he liked the way young Benny McCoy of Detroit handled himself, both in the field and at bat. With Bobby Doerr around, the Sox are not in the market for a second baseman, but Cronin probably figures that Benny could be groomed for the shortstop berth. Jan. 29 is the date the Landis action becomes official and until that time there must be no dickering.

Incidentally, the mark of efficient management hangs over the Bees and Red Sox. Landis, in his wholesale investigations of baseball farming, has not touched a single Boston player. The same goes for the Yankees.

* * *

The latest Landis action, unfortunately, strikes also at Connie Mack's Athletics, who inhabit the second division of the American League. The veteran leader had engineered a trade which he believed would strengthen his weak outfit—Wally Moses to Detroit for McCoy and George Coffman—but now the deal falls through.

* * *

Red Hamill has been a pleasant surprise to the Bruins. Called in from the Hershey club as an emergency move when Roy Conacher was injured, the wingman has scored six goals and assisted in four others, and played a leading part in keeping the locals at the top of the N. H. L. standing. In the 4-2 victory over Canadiens last night he rang the bell twice.

* * *

Hub track fans were still talking today about Gene Venzke's surprise triumph over Glenn Cunningham and Chuck Fenske in the Veterans of Foreign Wars mile Saturday night. The crowd hopes that the popular Pennsylvania school teacher will return here for the B. A. A. and Prout meets.

* * *

There is no doubt that the crowd would find track carnivals more enjoyable if the schedules did not drag. This might be remedied by shortening the card. Anyhow, the average fan who goes to an indoor meet for the first time, has seen about enough for one season by the time the final event is over. To the loyal track enthusiast, of course, the schedule is never too long.

* * *

Lawson Little of Bretton Woods, N. H., walked away with $115.00 in prize money in the Oakland (Calif.) Open golf tournament. His card showed a 288. Close behind with a 289 was Jimmy Thomson of Chicopee, Mass., who collected $90. Jim Demaret of Houston, Texas, paced the field with a 281 and earned $1,200.

* * *

Sports in this vicinity are packed with surprises. At the head of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League today is the Yale varsity, with two triumphs and no setbacks. In pre-season reckoning, the Eli was picked for a low berth in the race. They probably will not win, but this early spurt should be a warning to all ambitious contenders.

Moore Appointed

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—The Dartmouth College Athletic Council has announced the appointment of Frank E. Moore, Louisiana State graduate and former Oklahoma end coach, as end coach of the Dartmouth eleven.

Moore will succeed Eddie Hirshberg, Pitt graduate, who has resigned to become an assistant to Bill Kern, recently named head coach at West Virginia University.

Eastern League Basketball

By the Associated Press

The standing:

Team	W	L	Pts	Opp. Pts
Yale	2	0	94	64
Dartmouth	1	0	51	33
Harvard	1	1	77	86
Pennsylvania	1	1	56	83
Princeton	0	0	0	0
Cornell	0	1	26	27
Columbia	0	2	70	77

The leading scorers:

Player Team	G	G	F	TP
Myers, Columbia	2	13	2	28
Erickson, Yale	2	11	2	24
Buckley, Harvard	2	9	2	20
Cobb, Yale	2	9	0	18
Lutz, Harvard	2	7	3	17
Bolellac, Penn	2	7	2	16
Naylor, Columbia	2	6	3	15
Broberg, Dartmouth	1	4	6	14

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 13

Yale Freshmen 3, Andover 1.
Dartmouth 5, Harvard 4.
Mass. Tech 5, Middlebury 2.
Michigan 5, Illinois 1.
Minnesota 8, Michigan Tech 0.
Cornell 5, St. Lawrence 3.
Clarkson 5, Colgate 3.

College Fencing

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 13

Washington U. 9, Illinois 6.
Penn. State 14, Pennsylvania 13.
Yale 15, St. John's 12.
Chicago 15, Northwestern 11.
Notre Dame 11, Detroit 6.
Drew 13, Haverford 4.

Eastern Amateur Hockey

By the Associated Press

Baltimore 10, Washington 2.
McIntyre Miners 4, Atlantic City 3.
New York Rovers 3, McIntyre Miners 3 (tie).

College Skiing

At Hamilton, N. Y.

Dartmouth 280.2 points; Syracuse 268.2; Colgate 263; Hobart 230.1; Hamilton 222.6.

At Ithaca, N. Y.

Cornell 300 points, Penn State 297.92.

College Boxing

Florida 6, South Carolina 2.
Navy 4, Cornell 4.

Shore Is Loaned To Springfield

Subject to recall, Eddie Shore has been loaned to his own team, Springfield, for the balance of the season. The terms of the new agreement, signed this morning at the Bruins office, state Shore is to play homes games for the Indians, unless an emergency occurs in which the Bruins require his services here.

According to the International-American League schedule he will make his first appearance on Springfield ice against Providence this Saturday night. The gesture is a good will effort upon the part of the Bruins and National Hockey League. He will not play games on the road.

Also announced this morning was the reinstatement of Gordon Pettinger who will report to Hershey tomorrow. Manager Art Ross of the local club denied any thoughts of a trade at the present time and since the deadline is mid-night to night the three-cornered deal is merely a rumor.

Events

Monday, Jan. 15

"Ice Follies of 1940" at Garden in evening.

Tuesday, Jan. 16

"Ice Follies of 1940" at Garden in evening.
Boston University vs. Boston College; and Northeastern vs. M. I. T. at Arena in evening (hockey).
Harvard, Team A, vs. Harvard Club at Boston (squash).

Wednesday, Jan. 17

"Ice Follies of 1940" at Garden in evening.
Tufts vs. M. I. T. at Medford (varsity and freshman basketball).
Harvard, Team B vs. Newton Y. M. C. A. at Newton (squash).
Harvard vs. Brown at Cambridge (varsity and freshman swimming).

Thursday, Jan. 18

"Ice Follies of 1940" at Garden in evening.

Friday, Jan. 19

"Ice Follies of 1940" at Garden in evening.
Bay State Hockey League games at Arena in evening; Framingham vs. Wellesley; Walpole vs. Needham; Waltham vs. Watertown; Quincy vs. Boston College High.

Saturday, Jan. 20

"Ice Follies of 1940" at Garden—matinee and evening performances.
Tufts vs. Springfield at Medford (varsity and freshman basketball).
Harvard vs. Boston Y. M. C. A. at Boston (varsity and freshman track).
Commonwealth Polo League matches at Commonwealth Armory: Harvard vs. Cornell; Artillery vs. Harvard Freshmen; Cossacks vs. Blue Hill.
Eastern Massachusetts Hockey League games at Arena in evening: Somerville vs. Brookline; Dedham vs. Brockton; Malden vs. Natick; Hudson vs. Lexington.
Interscholastic Ice Hockey League games at Arena in afternoon: Rindge Tech. vs. Newton; Belmont vs. Cambridge Latin; Stoneham vs. Melrose; Arlington vs. Medford.

Homer Norton Signs

COLLEGE STATION, Texas (AP)—Mild Homer Norton, a man who strode from the doghouse to the top of the football coaching heap in four months with a great Texas A. & M. team, signed a new five-year contract Jan. 13.

Rewarded by the same athletic council that had pondered dismissing him before completion of the '38 schedule, Norton received a salary increase and the security he demanded.

The contract was dated Sept. 1, 1940, to extend through the playing season of 1944.

Although the Aggies' 1940 schedule has not yet been drawn, there were reports that Norton, with eight of this year's No. 1 ranking team and Sugar Bowl kings returning, would face one of his roughest schedules.

Reported as possible opponents, in addition to the always tough Conference members, were the University of California at Los Angeles, California, and Ohio State.

Norton came to A. & M. in 1934 from Centenary.

Doran on Trial

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 15 (AP)—"Red" Doran, veteran defenceman who has been playing with the Providence hockey team in the International-American League this season, today was sent to the Canadiens on an option which allows the Montreal team to buy him. Business manager Lou Pieri said Doran would be given a two weeks' trial with the Canadiens and then either be purchased by the Montreal team or sent back to the Reds. Doran has played with the Americans and the Red Wings in past seasons.

Olympics Make Final Trip; B. U.-B. C. Battle at Arena

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Still running a front race in the Provincial Hockey League, the Boston Olympics began pointing today for their final trip of the season to Canada this week end, during which they will meet the troublesome Valleyfield Braves and sixth-place Verdun.

The Braves were guests of the Olympics the latter part of last week, but the best they managed to earn in the two-game series was a 2-2 tie in the first game, with the second going to the locals by a score of 4-2.

Ahead by Point

According to today's standing, the Olympics were leading second-place Sherbrooke by the margin of a single point. Their chances of increasing that margin are enhanced by the coming Canadian trip, for they receive four points for a victory and two for a tie on ice across the border.

But there was one discordant note in the otherwise harmonious affairs of the O's, when it was learned following the second contest that Buddy Foster, who starred for Dartmouth last year, will be out of the line-up for several weeks. Buddy incurred an injury to his knee in a collision with burly Henri Matte.

Revise Lines

Coach Hago Harrington, therefore, is forced to revise the three regular lines which have carried the scoring burden. Frankie Spain, the Newton and Georgia flash, will move up to team with his old linemate, Paul Guibord, and Cliff Thompson, while Al Carvelli will step up from the third line to center for Dick Lewis and Gerry Desrosiers.

The third line problem, however, is not solved so easily, and Hago will probably spend most of tomorrow's and Thursday morning practice sessions in concentration on this wave. Bob Jeremiah, he declared last night, is the only one sure of his position. During the practices, he will weigh carefully the respective abilities of Jack Harris, Junie Allen, and a couple of Junior Olympics—Garnet Isola and Mort Buckley—who may find themselves suddenly stepping up to the Seniors.

* * *

Meanwhile, the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League rolls right along, with five games scheduled in this pre-examination week period. Main interest will be centered in the Boston University-Boston College affair at the Arena tomorrow night. This game will be part of a double-header which will also pit Northeastern's Huskies against the M. I. T. Engineers.

Last year the Terriers, defending champions, twice took the measure of Coach Snooks Kelly's Eagles, but at this distance it would appear that the tables are about to be turned. In holding McGill for two periods and a half, B. C. gave more evidence of power than Coach Wayland Vaughan's team has shown, and as a result will enter the game the favorite.

Triple Tie

Both teams are now tied with Colby for the league lead, a figure which is based upon percentage because of the fact that some teams play more games than others. Sometimes it is impossible to play a scheduled game because of the lack of natural ice at the home team's rink.

Both the Engineers and the Huskies have a chance to improve their position in the standing, although Coach Herb Gallagher's intown sextet is the logical choice to emerge the victor. In other league games this week, undefeated Colby travels to Bowdoin, while Northeastern makes its annual northern swing to play Bowdoin Thursday, and Colby Friday. On Friday also, M. I. T. goes to Durham to meet New Hampshire.

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Agst	Pts
*Boston	14	6	3	76	68	36
Sherbrooke	16	7	3	111	75	35
Lachine	12	10	6	90	85	30
St. Hyacinthe	14	12	1	125	119	29
Valleyfield	11	12	4	92	92	26
Verdun	10	11	3	84	73	23
Shawinigan	9	19	1	78	115	19
Quebec	7	16	3	81	110	17

*Gets four points for win in Canada.

Results Jan. 14

Shawinigan 3, Quebec 1.
Sherbrooke 2, St. Hyacinthe 1.
Valleyfield 2, Racine 0.

Games This Week

Tuesday—St. Hyacinthe at Valleyfield.
Wednesday—Verdun at St. Hyacinthe.
Thursday—Valleyfield at Shawinigan; Lachine at Sherbrooke.
Friday—Valleyfield at Quebec.
Saturday—Boston at Valleyfield.
Sunday—Boston at Verdun.

N. E. Intercollegiate Hockey League

	W	L	Goals For	Agst	P.C.
Colby	3	0	20	7	1.000
Boston College	2	0	17	6	1.000
Boston University	2	0	14	2	1.000
Northeastern	1	1	7	14	.500
M. I. T.	1	2	9	13	.333
Bowdoin	0	1	2	6	.000
Middlebury	0	2	4	15	.000
New Hampshire	0	3	7	17	.000

Results Jan. 14

M. I. T. 5, Middlebury 2.
Bowdoin-New Hampshire, cancelled.

Games This Week

Tuesday—Colby at Bowdoin; Boston University vs. Boston College and Northeastern vs. M. I. T. at Arena.
Thursday—Northeastern at Bowdoin.
Friday—Northeastern at Colby; M. I. T. at New Hampshire.

Winter Sports

Bobsledding

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Jan. 15 (AP)—Husky Francis Tyler was forced to show all his driving skill yesterday to win the four-man Junior A. A. U. bobsledding title down Mt. Van Hoevenberg's icy run.

Tyler's combined time for the four one-mile heats was 4:39.76, but Bill Linney of Lyon Mountain, appearing in the second race of his career, sped down the treacherous slopes in 1:09.34 for the fastest single heat of the day.

He combined time of his three other tries for a total time of 4:40.78 to gain second place to Tyler. Tyler won the Lithgow Osborne Trophy last Sunday.

Curtis Stevens and William D'Amico representing the Lake Placid Club's Sno-Birds, outclassed a four-team field Saturday to win the Adirondack A. A. U. junior bobsled two-man championship.

Stevens, a member of three American Olympic winter games teams, and his brakeman, D'Amico, raced down the Mt. Van Hoevenberg run in a total time of 5:01.68 to beat out Tuffy Latour and Paul Duprey of Saranac Lake, by about a second.

Latour is the record holder for one heat, using the new 10-millimeter runners, but none of the teams came within hailing distance of his mark of 1:12.87, established last season.

Latour and Duprey who finished with a total time of 5:02.74, had the fastest single heat, however, in their second run, timed at 1:14.82.

Clyde Phipps, Keene Valley, and Nicholas Ruschitto, Troy, placed third, and Katherine Dewey and Ed Trudeau of the Sno-Birds were fourth.

Skating

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Jan. 15 (AP)—Combining one first and a second place for 50 points, to bring his total to 60, Ted Ellenwood of Fort Johnson flashed to victory yesterday in the ninth annual Eastern States speed skating championship.

Ellenwood, who won only one third place Saturday, captured Sunday's 440-yard sprint and placed second in the mile to assure him the title.

The Senior Women's title went to Alice Burnham of New York, although she failed to win a race. Miss Burnham placed second in three races for a total of 60 points. Virginia Jahn of Teaneck, N. J., who won yesterday's 440, finished in a tie for second with 40 points with Esther Williams, New York.

Curling

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N. Y., Jan. 15 (AP)—The Schenectady, N. Y., Curling Club rink, skipped by T. H. Lydgate, won the sixth annual Archie Douglas Medal Curling Bonspiel at the St. Andrews Golf Club yesterday. Schenectady defeated the St. Andrews quartet led by F. H. Hahn, 15 to 10, in the final match.

The Schenectady triumph broke a string of five straight victories in the invitation by the Utica, N. Y., Club, which failed to get a team past the semifinals. About 100 spectators watched the final in which the curling was said to be the best of any Douglas tournament.

Hutchison Tied With Hackbarth In Senior Golf

SARASOTA, Fla., Jan. 15 (AP)—Jock Hutchison of Chicago, once holder of the U. S. and British Open crowns, and Otto Hackbarth, veteran Cincinnati golf professional, met in an 18-hole play-off today for the National P. G. A. seniors' golf championship.

Hackbarth shot par 70 over the wind-swept Bobby Jones course yesterday to add to a 76 and tie Hutchison at 146. Hutchison came in with a 75 to add to a 71.

It was the second time Hackbarth had tied for the title. He lost to Freddie McLeod of Chevy Chase, Md., in a play-off at Augusta, Ga., last year.

Fred Miley of Cincinnati, father of pretty Marion Miley, feminine links star, tied with Charles Mayo of Long Beach, N. Y., with 148 for third place.

Pro Squash Title Taken by Ramsay

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 15 (AP)—Alfred (Scotty) Ramsay, Cleveland veteran, defeated Eddie Schaeffer of Pittsburgh yesterday for the national professional squash racquets championship, 15—8, 15—11, 15—5.

The 38-year-old former champion regained the title he won in 1938 and a $300 purse along with it by a much superior all-around game, including trick corner shots, which had Schaeffer on the run most of the time.

Lester Cummings of New York won the title in 1939, but did not defend it. In the consolation final, Brendon McRory of Philadelphia defeated Lou Fields of Detroit, 17—16, 15—10, 15—9.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 13

Mass. Tech 46, B. U. 29.
Syracuse 53, Fordham 22.
Michigan 47, Ohio State 37.
Rensselaer Poly 39, Trinity 36.
Harvard 48½, Dartmouth 26½.
Mass. State 47, Worcester Tech 28.
Navy 51, Lehigh 24.
Oberlin 48, Univ. of Rochester 27.
North Central (Illinois) 43, Beloit 32.
Colgate 63, Buffalo State Teachers 10.
Lafayette 41, Manhattan 34.
Columbia 46, Pennsylvania 29.
Mercersburg A. 49, Franklin-Marshall 17.
Northwestern 50, Purdue 34.
Yale 60, Cornell 15.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 13

Harvard 21, Army 11.
Iowa 28, Northwestern 6.
Penn State 19, Cornell 9.
Ohio State 21, Navy 11.
Penn 14, Yale 14
Gettysburg 33, Johns Hopkins 5.
Columbia 17, Syracuse 11.
Rutgers 21, Muhlenberg 9.
Colgate 22½, Williams 9½.
Illinois 16, Michigan 15.

College Rifle

Yale 1,389, Mass. Tech. 1,355.

Three Star Major Leaguers Declared Free Agents—Hockey Streak Ended

Landis Wrecks Far-Flung Detroit Tiger Farm Chain

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 (AP)—Commissioner Kenesaw Mountain Landis, who always has the last word in organized baseball, has spoken again, and as a result the far-flung farm system of the Detroit Tigers is a mere shambles.

Landis, in a voluminous and strongly-worded report handed down yesterday, wrecked the intricate "chain-gang" setup of the American League club and warned all baseball executives of even more severe penalties for similar rules infractions in the future.

Landis' ruling yesterday against the operation of the Detroit Tigers' farm system effected the players' release.

He charged Detroit and affiliated clubs used "fake agreements," "false certificates of club relationships," "cover-up" deals and similar practices in operation of a farm system.

The nine-month investigation brought the following action:

1. Free agency was awarded 91 players, valued at close to $500,000, including pitchers Lloyd Dietz and Steve Rachunok, infielder Benny McCoy and outfielder Roy Cullenbine of the Detroit club. The other 87 were scattered among 15 minor league clubs.

2. All player transfers, except on waivers, between Detroit (including Beaumont of the Texas League and other subsidiary and affiliated clubs) and Toledo (American Association), Fort Worth (Texas League) and Lake Charles (Evangeline League), or their subsidiaries or affiliates, are prohibited for three years from the present time.

Cubs Fined

3. The Chicago Cubs were fined $1,000 for contacting McCoy and Cullenbine before the inquiry was completed in the interest of their future employment in case they were declared free agents. The St. Louis Browns were fined $500 for contacting McCoy under similar circumstances.

4. The free agencies granted the 92 players will not become effective until Jan. 29 and no club may contract them before that date. Detroit and the clubs operating with Detroit in these rules violations cannot contract with any of the players for three years.

5. Cleveland of the American League was ordered to pay $2,000 to Walter Carson, New Orleans Southern Association outfielder. Toledo, Detroit affiliate until recently, sent Carson to New Orleans and was paid $2,000 for his contract. Toledo, in turn secretly gave this amount to Cleveland.

6. Several other players entitled to free agency were disposed of by Detroit and farm clubs to other clubs for value. Landis ruled these players must be paid the amount received for them, either by Detroit or the club acting for Detroit, the Commissioner to settle any disputes over which club shall pay.

Landis said he was giving notice to all clubs that the "evils of common control of player dealings of two clubs in the same league and perversion of 'working agreements' into arrangements for the wholesale 'covering up' of players must cease.

"All club officials and employees found to be involved in any such misconduct after this date will be placed on the ineligible list, maximum fines will be imposed upon each club concerned and all players mishandled therein will be declared free agents."

Worth $20,000

Many of the players stood a fine chance to profit handsomely from their newly awarded freedom.

Paul (Dizzy) Trout, Tiger pitcher who said free agency and the right to bargain for himself would "be worth $20,000 to me," learned he belongs to the Tigers after all.

Commissioner Landis announced today that although Trout's name was on a secret list of players held by the Toledo American Association club for Detroit, it had been found that the hurler was held on a duly filed optional assignment. There was no mishandling of Trout's contract, the announcement said.

Roy Cullenbine, Detroit outfielder who hit .240 in 75 games last season, said he already had "received several offers, but I intend to sit back and think things over before I sign with any club."

McCoy Valuable

One of the most highly sought players among the free agent group doubtless will be Benny McCoy, rookie infielder, who played 55 games for the Tigers last season while Charley Gehringer was out.

Warren Giles, Cincinnati business manager, said at his home there that the Reds were interested in several of the players, especially McCoy and Cullenbine. McCoy is 22 years old, Cullenbine 25 and Trout 24.

Among the minor leaguers turned loose were Millard (Dixie) Howell, Alabama's triple-threat football star of a few years ago, who belonged to Beaumont; Martin Zachar, college pitcher with Beaumont and Stanley Corbett, Fort Worth player who attended two Detroit spring training camps.

The Detroit club has a staff of nine fulltime scouts, said to be the largest such group in the big leagues.

Collecting Crowns —By Pap'

Billy UMSTAEDTER
—THE MILLBURN, N.J., YOUNGSTER DEFEATED HIS DOUBLES PARTNER, DICK BENDER, TO WIN THE NATIONAL JUNIOR INDOOR TENNIS TITLE
A SOPHOMORE AT LOUISIANA STATE — HE SHOULD PROVE A THREAT IN INTERCOLLEGIATE COMPETITION
JUNIOR
I SEEM TO OUTGROW 'EM
BOYS'
HE MOVES UP INTO THE MEN'S CLASS WHERE THE COMPETITION IS STIFFER
Pap

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Milestones

Tennis championships are just so many milestones marking the progress of Billy Umstaedter. The Millburn, N. J., youngster, a sophomore at Louisiana State University, captured the boys' national indoor tennis title in 1936 and added the junior national crown to his collection on New Year's Day of this year.

Umstaedter, now 18, is done with junior competition and from now on must seek new laurels in the men's division. His next objective is likely to be the intercollegiate title.

The new junior titleholder won his crown by defeating his doubles partner, Dick Bender, in the finals. Umstaedter and Bender have formed a warm friendship on the tennis court despite the fact that over a period of four years the pair have opposed each other across the net in something like 13 matches, with Billy scoring over Dick in an even dozen times. Bender defeated Umstaedter only once—in an indoor exhibition match.

Bender readily recalls the score of every match he lost to Umstaedter and from the tone of his voice one might gather that he deems it something of an honor to be beaten by his friend.

Umstaedter showed considerable improvement during the recent junior tournament. Steadiness marked his game in the past, but in wading through the field without losing a set, Billy showed a spark of aggressiveness which made his effort all the more impressive. He was quick to spot a weakness in his opponent's armor and then to exploit it to his own advantage.

Umstaedter decided to matriculate at a southern college in order to be where he could play tennis outdoors the year round. At Louisiana State he can do just that so it would not be surprising to see him develop his game rapidly.

—Pap'

Hawks Stop Rangers At 19 Contests

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Boston	17	6	3	82	54	37
Rangers	15	4	7	82	40	37
Toronto	15	9	4	76	57	33
Chicago	11	13	1	50	75	23
Canadiens	8	15	2	57	70	18
Americans	8	18	1	54	77	17
Detroit	7	16	3	41	69	17

Results Jan. 13

Rangers 4, Toronto 1.

Results Jan. 14

Boston 4, Canadiens 2.
Chicago 2, Rangers 1.
Americans 1, Detroit 0.

By the Associated Press

The New York Rangers, one of the best hockey teams to turn up in a good many National League seasons, have set a new record for not losing games and have seen their record streak come to an end.

Now they can settle down to the business of beating out Boston and Toronto for the league championship. No easy job in itself.

The Rangers set their record Saturday in defeating the Maple Leafs, 4-1, at Toronto, for their 19th consecutive game without a loss. That was as far as they could go, however, for they took a 2-1 setback from the Black Hawks at Chicago last night and once more found themselves tied with Boston for the league lead.

Harder Each Time

Their performances for several games had heralded the end of that streak, which surpassed by one game the old National League mark set by the Montreal Canadiens in the 1927-28 season. They kept on winning and playing to win, although there were five ties in the earlier part of the string. But each time it seemed harder for them to get their scoring weapons unlimbered.

At Toronto, it wasn't until the third period that they could do any important sniping, and at Chicago they were even less effective against a sturdy defense, backed by "Rookie" Paul Goodman. The goalie, who was brought up from Providence to replace Mike Karakas late in December, did a job that earned him the cheers of the crowd. The Hawks led all the way. It wasn't until late in the third period that Goodman finally let a shot get past him. Alf Pike made that one on a short pass from Clint Smith.

Score Two Goals

George Allen, aided by ex-Ranger Joe Cooper and Bill Carse, sent Chicago into the lead in the first period of the rough-and-tumble game. Cully Dahlstrom, with Jeff Desilets' aid, made it 2-0 while New York's Muzz Patrick was in the penalty box in the third frame.

Boston, after a day in second place, moved up to tie the Rangers for the lead once more by trimming the Montreal Canadiens, 4-2. Another tie in the standings resulted from last night's other game. The New York Americans broke a four-game losing streak by downing the Detroit Red Wings, 1-0. That put them on even terms in the cellar, a point behind Montreal.

The Bruins also had trouble getting started and scored three of their goals in the final period. In the second frame, Lou Trudel of Montreal made the count 1-1. But Red Hamill, helped by Bill Cowley, broke through twice in the final frame, and Woody Dumart made good a penalty shot between his two goals. Rookie Bill Summerhill, who assisted Trudel, made the second Montreal tally just before the finish.

Nels Stewart made the only goal of the defensive battle between the Americans and Red Wings on his favorite play, a close-up shot from the crease on Al Murray's rebound.

Venzke's Triumph in Mile Highlight of Veterans' Meet

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Like the humble St. Louis Browns emerging from the American League cellar to blank the powerful Yankees, stylist Gene Venzke made New England track history Saturday night when he roared around the Boston Garden boards to upset Glenn Cunningham and Chuck Fenske in the Veterans of Foreign Wars invitation one-mile special.

In a track and field carnival which failed to produce outstanding times, the surprise triumph of the almost-forgotten Pennsylvania school teacher and New York Athletic Club star was the highlight. The crowd of 10,000 rocked the Garden as he fought off the famous Cunningham "kick" in the final straightaway and broke the tape a split second in front of the veteran Kansan.

Had Entered 880

This sensational Boston victory over widely favored rivals from the Middle West came at a time when Venzke was considering permanent retirement—retirement, at least, from the one-mile event. He was about ready to admit that he no longer could keep pace with the field. In fact, Gene had previously entered the 880-yard special on the Veterans of Foreign War cards. It was only at the last minute that he decided to give the mile one more try.

Judging by Saturday's performance, the smooth-striding Pennsylvanian is far from through. He was a bad last during the early stages of the race, but when he sprinted to the front on the next-to-the-last lap, neither Cunningham nor Fenske, both great finishers, could match his blistering pace. Although the time of 4m. 13.1s. was not spectacular, Venzke's brilliant battle to come back to a prominent place in the field featured the first Garden show of the indoor season.

Glenn In Pocket

The question of Cunningham's condition and ability to continue at the head of the parade in a majority of meets is still unanswered today. On the turn going into the back stretch of the final lap, the veteran was "pocketed" by Venzke, who was leading, and Fenske, who was running second in the second lane. Cunningham, in order to pass on the back stretch, would have had to swing wide around Fenske, thereby losing valuable ground. When the Kansan finally did break through an opening on the straightaway to the tape, Venzke was too far in front. Critics were unanimous in praise of Venzke after the meet, but some of them thought that Cunningham would have won except for that bad "break" on the back stretch. However, the mile king will have chances to redeem himself before a Boston audience at the B. A. A. and Prou' meets.

Another upset was scored by Charley Beetham of the 69th Regiment, New York, the former national outdoor half-mile champion. While the crowd was watching for the expected struggle between John Woodruff and John Borican, Beetham stepped away from the field and captured the special 880 in 1m. 56.5s. In this race, young Campbell Kane, the rising Indiana sophomore, also beat Woodruff and Borican to the finish line.

Clapp Beaten

A mild upset was recorded in the Duffey 50-yard dash, where Ken Clapp of Brown University was defeated by Fritz Vietor of Williams College. Don Lash, Tommy Deckard and Greg Rice finished in that order in the two-mile invitation, but Lash was pushed despite the slow time of 9m. 15.4s. In the 600, Jim Herbert toyed with the field and beat out Howard Borck and Harold Cagle. The time was 1m. 13.8s. In a special relay race, the 69th Regiment team of Dick Squire, Lou Burns, Borck and Cagle defeated the B. A. A. quartet.

In the New England A. A. A. U. championships, Vietor won the 50-yard sprint, John O'Connor of Boston College took the 600, Ed Dugger of Tufts was first in the 50-yard hurdles, Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I., won the three-mile, Arnold Glasser of the West End House, Boston, took the mile walk, Frank Darrah of Norfolk Y. M. C. A. won the two-mile steeplechase, John Haley of Holy Cross captured the one-mile, James Stanton of Holy Cross took the 1,000, Bob Diefanthaler of B. A. A. won the high jump, and S. L. Madey of Harvard won the pole vault.

Seek Regional Hoop Leaders In All Nine Major Sections

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Although it is harder to do than unscramble an order of eggs, they are trying to bring order out of chaos this week and establish regional basketball leaders in all nine of the country's major sections.

Almost without exception, headline games will have as their chief purpose the unknotting of first-place ties, or the installation of winners as the teams that may get the title — as well as this week's bacon.

Schedules

And that will serve a helpful purpose, for the remaining teams can settle down to the happy business of knocking 'em off their newly-found pedestals.

For example, in the Midwest, Purdue and Michigan are tied, but both go through acid tests—against Minnesota and Illinois, respectively—tonight, and only one may come out unscathed. The Missouri Valley tie gets untangled when the Oklahoma Aggies and Creighton's cagey crew meet. Big Six fans could ask for no more exciting engagement than the one they will see Thursday, when Kansas and Missouri, on top of the heap, collide. Colorado, Big Seven defending champion, can close the gap on unbeaten Utah by trouncing Denver and Colorado State, while the Utes play Wyoming. On the Pacific Coast, Oregon State's Beavers have a pair of doubleheaders which, if successfully hurdled, will make them hard to catch.

Indians Unbeaten

In the East, unbeaten Dartmouth has a couple of tests against Ivy League foes, and victories there would move the Indians ahead of Yale, victor in its only league test, which has only one game—with Cornell. Having no bearing on any title chases, but important because of what they may show of relative strength, are two doubleheaders — one in Chicago pitting Duquesne against Loyola and Detroit against De Paul, and one in Philadelphia matching Temple against La Salle and Virginia against St. Joseph's.

By sections, the week's warfare shapes up something like this:

East: Dartmouth, which got away to an impressive start, runs into tied-for-third Penn and last-place Columbia this week. Yale, with two victories, has non-winning Cornell on the schedule. Dartmouth's Gus Broberg, last year's top Ivy scorer, is back in form again, and that is bad news for all the Indians' foes.

Midwest: There was trouble ahead tonight for the Big Ten co-leaders, Purdue and Michigan. The Boilermakers were due to play Minnesota, the team that toppled Indiana Saturday, and the Wolverines had an Illinois engagement on their hands in headline battles that see all the conference teams in action.

Citadel-North Carolina

South: Maryland, off to a fine start with three victories, has a tilt with Washington and Lee as its big game of the week, but the Southern Conference will watch with special interest The Citadel-North Carolina battle that brings together two other undefeated teams. The Wake-Forest-North Carolina tussle tonight and the Clemson-Duke duel Saturday are other likely-lookers. In the Southeastern Conference, where nine of the 13 members have tasted defeat in league play, Kentucky dominates the week's interest with its first conference bow against Tennessee. There are seven other games to add light to a darkened situation.

Missouri Valley: Henry Iba's Oklahoma Aggie courtsters and the Creighton quintet are tied for the lead with one victory apiece —and they were scheduled to meet tonight. That makes the rest of the league's business take a backseat.

Big Six Headliner

Big Six: Kansas and Missouri, both unbeaten, play the headliner in this league Thursday—although Missouri by then may not be so cocky. The Tigers ran up against an Iowa State Cyclone tonight in the second defense of their half of the loop title. Oklahoma, the other defending co-champion, also gets a taste of that Iowa State fire Saturday night.

Rocky Mountain: Those unbeatable Utah Utes are going to make Colorado's defending champions hustle to repeat, it seems. The Utes play Wyoming this week, while Colorado, beaten in a surprise by Utah State, plays a game with Denver and another with Colorado State. The Utes defeated Denver and Wyoming last week to run their record to 12 straight this year.

Trojans Should Win

Pacific Coast: In the southern division, the University of Southern California got away smartly by stopping California, last year's division titlist, twice and meets U. C. L. A. in a pair this week. The Trojans ought to win without Ralph Vaughan. The Uclans have lost 29 straight conference games. In other tests, Stanford plays California, after socking U. C. L. A. Oregon State is the northern sector's undisputed leader after upsetting Oregon, N. C. A. A. champion. The Beavers have a tough four-game schedule this week, meeting second-place Washington State twice and Idaho twice. Oregon, tied with W. S. C., plays Washington.

Southwest: The defeat of Texas by the Arkansas Razorbacks threw the Southwest into an uproar, with six teams rated about on a par. The Arkansas-Baylor two-game series heads a week of play which also sees the Texas Aggies take on Rice and S. M. U. Texas has a soft touch in T. C. U., which is bidding for its sixth straight cellar championship.

Pierce Says U. S. Alone Has Good Golf Prospects

By Harold W. Pierce

President, United States Golf Association

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Golf's prospects for the next 12 months appear to be bright enough, if looked at from the standpoint of the United States alone.

However, nations today, through the various sources of communication, are so close that the tragic events occurring elsewhere are bound to affect golfing activities in other lands.

Cancellations

A Curtis Cup match scheduled abroad for next spring, between teams of British and United States women, has been canceled. There is serious doubt whether Britain's leading men amateurs will come here for a Walker Cup match, scheduled for the St. Paul Town and Country Club Aug. 30-31, or whether there will be any sort of international match.

Forgetting, if we can, the international situation, we can look forward to what should be a year of continued progress for golf here. The U. S. G. A.'s four championships are on a coast-to-coast schedule—the amateur in Mamaroneck, N. Y.; the women's in Del Monte, Calif.; the open in Cleveland, and the public links' in Detroit.

Limit Distance

The year may bring legislation that will limit the distance a golf ball will travel. The association, at considerable cost and with the assistance of the Armour Institute in Chicago, has built a machine which now is being perfected. It is hoped this machine will develop a practical way of testing the performance of golf balls, so that a uniform standard can be achieved.

It is hoped also to limit the scoring of iron clubs, so that it will not be possible to put undue "cut" or backspin on a ball. By its supervision in these and other directions, the association aims to continue the progress of the game.

Greens Section

The U. S. G. A. Greens Section is continuing its work in matters of golf courses and general maintenance. Many of the green-keeping methods in common use are traceable to the Greens Section's activities; it has thus had much to do with making United States courses so pleasant to play and with reducing the cost of their upkeep, a real factor in making the game available to increasing numbers of people.

It seems reasonable to expect that public-course golf will continue to grow, as will the game in colleges and schools. The U. S. G. A. will carry on its educational efforts regarding the rules of golf and the amateur definition.

Interesting Year

The past year was an interesting one, especially on the competitive side. Byron Nelson won the open championship after a double play-off in which he, Craig Wood and Denny Shute originally were involved, while Marvin Ward, one stroke out of this tie, later won the amateur title.

Betty Jameson became the women's amateur champion in a tournament which included many prominent foreign players. In the public links championship, Andrew Szwedko won the individual title, and Los Angeles retained team honors. The public links competition attracted 2,401 of the 4,621 players who entered the association's four championships. Beatrice Barrett and Thomas Sheehan set scoring records in the qualifying rounds of the women's and amateur tourneys, respectively, while record fields competed in the women's championship and the National Collegiate A. A. tournament.

Reid Retired

The association has had the good fortune to be guided during the past two years by Archibald M. Reid. With his retirement from the Presidency, the game lost a wonderful leader and one who was imbued with the highest of the game's ideals.

The U. S. G. A.'s Executive Committee is made up, as heretofore, of representatives from various sections of the country who give their services gratis. Speaking for them, I can say that it is their sincere desire to keep abreast of the times and to make any changes which they feel will benefit the golfing world as a whole.

Champion Green Bay Team Defeats League All-Stars

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 15 (AP)—It will take something more than a collection of the best players from rival clubs of the National League to upset Green Bay's Champion Packers.

The giants from Wisconsin, combining three field goals with one dazzling aerial display that skyrocketed 101 yards for a touchdown, turned back the threat of the National League All-Stars, 16-7, in the second annual post-season "pro-bowl" battle yesterday.

Ideal Weather

Eighteen thousand grid fans turned out in ideal weather to see the reigning team of the major circuit roll up a heavy margin in yards and a convincing advantage on the scoreboard.

Late in the second period the Packers, backed into the shadow of their own goalposts, turned an All-Star threat into a play that left the crowd gasping. It was a pass uncorked by Cecil Isbell which dropped into the arms of Don Hutson, Green Bay end, 61 yards away, and was followed by a touchdown when the fleet ex-Alabama wingman raced on to the goal, 40 yards away.

Isbell was standing one yard back of his own goal-line when he let fly with the ball. The line of scrimmage was the Packer eight, which gives an idea of the speed Hutson had in getting down to catch the pass.

Smith Boots Two

The large right foot of Ernie Smith, Green Bay's tackle, rang up two field goals, one from the 18, the other from the 15, and Clarke Hinkle, Packer fullback star, added another from the 45-yard stripe, to complete the scoring for the Wisconsin aggregation.

Little Davey O'Brien of the All-Stars engineered the touchdown for his mates. His 28-yard runback of a punt put the Stars deep in Packer territory, and aided by the line ramming of Johnny Drake, the Stars moved into scoring position. From the five-yard line, on third down, the ex-Texas Christian University All-America flipped a pass to his end, Joe Carter, for the tally. Ward Cuff converted.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Northwestern 44, Chicago 28.
Purdue 49, Wisconsin 36.
Rutgers 53, Dickinson 32.
Franklin Marshall 44, City C. of N. Y. 32.
Carnegie Tech 35, Penn State 33.
Missouri Mines 42, Kirksville T'chers 31.
Marquette 44, Detroit 41.
Oberlin 46, Rochester 28.
Ohio 42, Dayton 34.
Ohio Wesleyan 54, Case 27.
Missouri 46, Nebraska 33.
Miami 32, Western State Teachers 29.
Marietta 38, Otterbein 36.
Northern 31, Hiram 30.
Toledo 60, Marshall 50.
Wash. & Jeff. 58, Westminster 57.
St. Joseph's 57, Penn. Military College 42.
Bucknell 33, Albright 30.
Brooklyn College 41, Swarthmore 34.
Muhlenberg 45, Hartwock 38.
Moravian 45, Haverford 31.
Earlham 39, Wilmington 38 (overtime).
Notre Dame 52, Kentucky 47.
Minnesota 46, Indiana 44.
Defiance 39, Detroit Tech 38.
Manhattan 40, Niagara 37.
Gettysburg 39, Ursinus 37.
Wash. State 37, Idaho 29.
Washington 56, Montana 43.
Rice 36, Southern Methodist 34.
Utah 38, Wyoming 32.
Dartmouth 51, Harvard 33.
Boston Univ. 44, Tufts 43.
Yale 37, Columbia 35.
Vermont 56, Middlebury 27.
Northeastern 44, Maine 38.
Lafayette 37, Army 31.

Howard Succeeds Neely

CLEMSON, S. C. (AP)—The Clemson College Athletic Council chose Frank Howard, line coach at Clemson since 1931, to succeed Jess Neely as head football coach. Neely resigned to become head coach at Rice Institute. Howard was given a four-year contract. The salary was not disclosed.

Mack Is Disappointed At Losing Infielder

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Philadelphia Athletics, their hopes of getting second baseman Benny McCoy in a trade with Detroit nullified by Commissioner Kenesaw M. Landis' ruling that McCoy is a free agent, will bid for the infielder if they are eligible to make an offer, President-Manager Connie Mack says.

Mack had traded outfielder Wally Moses to Detroit last month for McCoy and pitcher George Coffman. Landis' action automatically cancels the deal.

"Naturally, I'm disappointed in not getting McCoy, for I regarded him a fine young second baseman and was planning to use him to help bolster our infield," Mack said. He added he was uncertain whether the Athletics could make McCoy an offer after having once owned him.

New Britain Grid Card

NEW BRITAIN, Conn. (AP)—The New Britain State Teachers College, undefeated on the football field last fall and unscored on until the final game, announced a six-game grid schedule for the 1940 season:

Sept. 28, Arnold away; Oct. 5, Hyannis, Mass., Teachers; 12, Trenton, N. J., Teachers away; 26, New York Aggies; Nov. 2, Wagner away; 9, Montclair, N. J., Teachers.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 14

National League
Chicago 2, New York Rangers 1.
New York Americans 1, Detroit 0.
Boston 4, Montreal 2.

International-American League
Syracuse 8, Indianapolis 3.
New Haven 7, Philadelphia 2.
Providence 2, Springfield 0.
Cleveland 4, Pittsburgh 1.

American Association
St. Paul 7, Minneapolis 1.
St. Louis 5, Wichita 2.
(No games scheduled Jan. 13.)

Three-Way Deal

MONTREAL (CP) — President Ernie Savard of Montreal Canadiens said a "three-cornered deal" was being considered to bolster his faltering National Hockey League club.

Savard declined to elaborate on the deal, which he said had been discussed by Manager Jules Dugal of the Habitants at the N. H. L. Governors' meeting in New York.

"Frankly, I'm not too hopeful," he said. "It's a three-cornered deal and those things have a tendency to fall through."

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO — Baseball Commissioner Landis declares five Detroit players—Benny McCoy, Roy Cullenbine, Paul Trout, Lloyd Dietz and Steve Rachunok—and 87 minor league players free agents as result of investigation of Tigers' "farm" operations; fines Chicago Cubs $1,000 and St. Louis Browns $500 for tampering with Detroit players.

LOS ANGELES — Green Bay Packers defeat National League all-stars, 16-7, in "pro bowl" football game before 18,000.

CHICAGO—New York Rangers' hockey winning streak stopped by Chicago after New York set National League record of 19 games without a defeat.

OAKLAND, Calif.—Jimmy Demaret wins $5,000 Oakland open golf with last round 70 for total of 281.

SARASOTA, Fla.—Otto Hackbarth, Cincinnati, and Jock Hutchison, Chicago, tie for National P. G. A. Seniors' golf title with 36-hole scores of 146.

ORLANDO, Fla.—Elwood Cooke whips Henry Prusoff, 6—4, 6—1, 6—4, to win Florida State tennis tournament.

DETROIT — Alfred (Scotty) Ramsay, Cleveland, takes National pro squash racquets title, beating Eddie Schaeffer, Pittsburgh, 15—8, 15—11, 15—5.

Gene Venzke outlasts Glenn Cunningham to win mile feature at Veterans of Foreign Wars Track Meet at Boston in 4:13.1; Charley Beetham wins half mile from Campbell Kane.

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Bill Kern, former Carnegie Tech football coach, signs as head coach at West Virginia for reported $7,000 salary

St. LOUIS—Jimmy Conzelman and Cecil Muellerleile, prominent Missouri Valley Conference grid coaches, resign positions at Washington University and St. Louis University, respectively.

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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	424,130
1940 volume to date	8,637,730
1939 volume to date	10,743,210

Many Stocks Are Lower In Active Market

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (AP)—Leading stocks were given a substantial backward push in today's market after a forenoon rallying gesture failed to draw in much support.

Dealings, slow at the start, picked up momentum on the retreat. Losses ranged from 1 to 3 points at the worst. Mild buying reduced extreme setbacks near the final hour and the pace again lagged. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 900,000 shares.

U. S. Steel and Bethlehem were among the first to step down. These were followed by Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Anaconda, General Electric, International Mercantile Marine and Loft.

Standard Brands was the liveliest, managing to edge within touching distance of a new 1939-40 peak. Resistant were Boeing, United Aircraft and J. C. Penney.

There was some early reinstatement of commitments, brokers said, on the theory the market may have been oversold and that the seasonal recession in business, now showing up in most lines, might have been discounted to a certain extent. Revived European war tension apparently provided scant speculative stimulation and many in Wall Street inclined to keep to a conservative path pending more light on Congress and politics.

Animation was lacking in the curb. International Petroleum and Sherwin Williams dipped.

Bonds Decline

Losses of major fractions to a point and in some cases more were liberally sprinkled through the bond market today, extending the retreat begun last week.

Without any special news development to account for the slow trickle of offerings, rail liens showed the widest declines as the final hour neared. The more active losers included shippings of Baltimore & Ohio, Boston & Maine, Central Pacific, Delaware & Hudson and Great Northern.

Even the U. S. Governments felt the downward trend and, sympathetically, declined as much as 17-32 point in one instance, though most losses were minor.

In the foreign list, with the major exception of Panama dollar loans, minus signs were the rule, with Scandinavian obligations, recently strong, declining more than a point. Panama stamped 5s of '63 were up 2 points at one time.

Among retreating corporates were Commonwealth Edison convertible 3½s, Great Northern 3¾s, Southern Railway 4s, New York Central 5s, and Shell Union 2½s.

Wheat Prices Rise Two Cents Bushel

CHICAGO, Jan. 15 (AP)—Dollar wheat returned to the Chicago futures pit today as the market shot up more than two cents a bushel in its strongest rally in about two weeks.

More threatening European news was one of the factors encouraging a return to the buying side. Purchasing orders at times disclosed a scarcity of sellers which were attracted only by higher bids. The fact that grain merchants were required to increase bids to producers to four cents over May futures in order to get supplies of some grades also attracted attention.

An eastern baking concern advanced the bread price 1 cent a pound.

Wheat closed 1¾-2¼ cents higher than Saturday, May $1.00¼-½, July 98-98¼; corn ⅝-⅞ up, May 58⅜, July 58¾; oats unchanged to ⅛ higher.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London — The stock market opened lower, tried a comeback unsuccessfully, and closed with a weak undertone today. Political developments in Europe caused prices to be marked down but actual selling pressure was only moderate. British governments dropped sharply and foreign loans eased. Industrials retreated and home rails closed at the day's lows. Kaffirs and oils displayed a little resistance but losses were nevertheless substantial.

Paris—Fresh rumors of possibility of German invasion of Holland and Belgium undermined bourse quotations today. There was evidence of a recovery near the close, since few sellers appeared, but closing prices were near the bottom for the day.

Amsterdam—Bourse prices were trimmed a bit today. Traders showed no inclination to rush the market, however, despite new defense preparations under way.

Liverpool — Cotton futures advanced 6 to 11 points today on Bombay buying, trade and speculative suport. Most offerings came in the form of hedging.

Chicago Board

By the Associated Press

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Wheat					
May	.98⅜	1.00½	.98⅜	1.00¼	.98⅜
July	.96½	.98¼	.96½	.98	.96⅛
September	.96	.97½	.96	.97½	.95½
Corn					
May	.57⅞	.58⅝	.57¾	.58¾	.57⅝
July	.58⅛	.58⅞	.58⅛	.58⅝	.57⅞
September	.58⅜	.59¼	.58⅜	.59⅛	.58⅜
Oats					
May	.39⅛	.40	.39½	.39¾	.39¾
July	.34⅜	.34⅞	.34¼	.34½	.34½
September	.32½	.32⅝	.32⅛	.32½	.32⅜
Rye					
May	.69	.69¾	.68⅞	.69½	.69¾
July	.68½	.69⅛	.68¼	.68⅝	.68⅜
September	.68¼	.69	.68¼	.68¾	.68⅜

American Woolen Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Woolen Co., Inc. has declared a dividend of $3 a share on the preferred stock against arrears. It is payable Feb. 10 to holders of record Jan. 24.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	3	68⅝	68	68⅝	— ⅜
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	1	48½	48½	48½	Jan 12
11½	6½	Adams Ex (1¼g)	9	8	8	8	
25	19	Adam-Mill (1)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	Jan 11
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	2	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
68	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	19	52¾	50½	51¾	— ¼
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	Jan 9
10	6¼	AlaskaJun (.15e)	6	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	2	1	⅞	⅞	
18	4½	Alleg pf xw	2	10	10	10	— ¼
20½	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	25	11¾	10⅞	11½	— ¼
18¼	4½	Alleg pf $40 ww	2	10	10	10	—1¼
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jan 4
28¼	14	Alleg-L Stl(½gg)	17	19¼	18¼	18¾	— ¾
11⅞	6¾	Allen Indus (1g)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ¼
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	4	173½	171¾	171¾	— ¾
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (1½)	1	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jan 10
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	3	13⅞	13½	13½	— ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	21	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	66	65	66	Jan 12
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	18	37⅝	36½	37	+ ¼
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	1	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ¾
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	3	2	2	2	
21	12	Amal Leath pf	1	14½	14½	14½	— ¼
74¼	50	Amerada Cp (2)	2	53½	53½	53½	— ¼
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	5	20	20	20	— ¼
47	16¾	Am Airlines	4	42¼	41¾	42	
17¾	9¾	Am Bank Note	1	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
8	3½	Am Bosch	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh (1a)	4	39½	38⅞	38⅞	—1⅝
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	4	114¼	113¼	113¼	—1¼
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	1	175	173	175	— ½
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	15	26½	24¾	26¼	— ¾
64	30¼	Am Car pf	1	45	45	45	—1
25½	13½	Am Ch&C (1g)	9	21¾	21	21⅜	— ¼
115⅛	100	Am Ch & Cpf(5)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	Dec21
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	3	133	133	133	—1
8¾	5	Am Colortype	2	6½	6½	6½	+ ¼
11⅞	9½	Am Com Alco	2	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	4	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
6¼	4¾	Am European	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	Jan 9
3⅜	1⅞	Am & For Pow	20	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	14	20½	20	20½	— ⅛
30⅜	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	19	24	23	24	+ ⅛
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	4	6¾	6¼	6¼	Jan 12
33	12	Am Haw SS (1a)	24	31⅜	30⅛	31	— ¾
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	6	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
43½	25⅜	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35	35	35	Jan 12
60	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	5	57½	56½	57½	+1
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	16	3	2¾	2¾	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	5	27½	26½	26½	—1
9	3¾	Am Internat'l	2	5½	5½	5½	
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	9	19¾	18⅞	19¾	+ ½
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	3	54¼	53⅞	54¼	— ¼
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	9	14	13½	14	+ ¼
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	4	3	3	3	Jan 13
40⅛	22⅝	Am Metal (½e)	9	23⅛	23	23	
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jan 9
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	76	4¼	4	4¼	
58⅞	32	Am P&L $6(1⅛)	8	58	57	58	+ ¼
49	28	APL 5pf (.93¾k)	15	48¾	48	48¾	+ ¾
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	73	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
223¼	117⅜	Am Roll Mill	28	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
80¼	50	Am RM pf(1¼k)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	Jan 13
15⅜	10¾	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	3	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅝
63	35½	Am Sm&R (½e)	18	47¾	46⅝	47⅜	— ⅛
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	3	145½	145½	145½	+1
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	1	68	68	68	
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	18	28	26⅞	27¾	— ⅛
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½gg)	5	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	— ½
18¼	9	Am Stove (¼e)	1	16	16	16	Jan 13
34½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	7	19	18½	19	— ⅛
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	87½	87½	87½	
18½	13⅞	Am Sum Tob(1)	1	16	16	16	Jan 12
171¼	148	Am T & T (9)	30	169	167¾	168¼	— ⅝
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	85½	85½	85½	— ½
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	8	87¼	87	87¼	
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	2	149½	149½	149½	Jan 12
8⅜	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	5	5⅜	5	5⅛	
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	22	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	+ ¼
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	Jan 13
15¼	8⅜	Am Woolen	13	8½	8¼	8½	
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	10	46½	45½	46½	+1
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	9	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	43½	43½	43½	Jan 11
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	78	28⅜	27	28¼	+ ¼
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Jan 12
27⅝	13½	Anchor H (.70g)	6	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅜
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	13	13	13	— ¼
4	1½	A P W Paper	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jan 5
37	21	Arc D-M (1.10g)	1	32	31½	31½	Jan 12
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)	1	107½	107½	107½	Jan 12
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	18	5⅝	5½	5½	
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	49	49	49	
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	58½	58½	58½	Jan 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (2g)	15	37⅞	37	37¾	
13	7½	Arnold C (¼e)	2	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	76	76	76	Jan 12
81	41	As DG 2pf(9¾k)	6	83½	83½	83½	Jan 13
38	30	Associates I (2a)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	Jan 12
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	17	22⅝	22¼	22½	+ ⅛
71	49¾	AT&SF pf (2½e)	3	50⅜	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅛
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	8	19¼	18⅝	19¼	— ¾
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	2	16	16	16	Jan 9
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	1	16	16	16	—1
24⅞	18⅜	Atl Refining (1)	7	21¼	20½	21¼	+ ¼
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	Jan 12
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	11	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
48⅜	43⅝	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	48¾	48¾	48¾	
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	1	63	63	63	—2
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅜
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	5	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jan 4
9⅝	3⅛	Aviation Corp	101	6⅜	6	6¼	— ⅛
		B					
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	39	15⅜	14¾	15¼	
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	11	5⅝	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	7	7	7	
30½	11½	Bangor & Ar	1	13	13	13	— ⅜
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
13	6	Barker Br (¼g)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
19½	11⅛	Barnsdall (.90g)	1	12⅜	12¼	12¼	— ¼
26⅜	15½	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	12	26½	25¾	25¾	— ¼
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	Jan 10
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	124	124	124	Jan 12
9⅝	7¼	Beld-He (.72½g)	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
73⅜	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	61½	61½	61½	Dec27
33¾	16⅜	BendixAv(1½g)	43	28¼	26⅜	27¾	+ ⅛
22½	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.85g)	21	21¼	21	21¼	— ¼
56	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	56½	56½	56½	Jan 11
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	37	37	37	— ½
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½pf)	51	74¾	72	72¾	— ⅛
18½	15½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	2	18	18	18	+ ¼
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	115½	115	115½	+ ¼
32¾	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	1	29¼	28½	29¼	
24½	14	Black&Deck (1)	2	20	19⅞	20	Jan 13
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	3	10½	10⅛	10¼	— ¼
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½g)	7	19⅞	19½	19½	— ½
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	43	22⅜	21¾	22⅝	+ ⅜
28½	16	Bohn Al&B (1)	5	21¾	21⅝	21¾	+ ¼
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ¼
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	21	22⅛	21¾	22	
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	21	23⅝	23⅜	23½	— ⅛
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2¼	2¼	Jan 12
34¾	19½	Bower B B (3)	1	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	—1¼
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	19	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	
31⅞	16¼	BriggsMfg(1½g)	18	20⅜	20	20⅛	— ⅛
41	31	Briggs&Stra (3)	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	
53	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	4	52½	52	52¼	
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	1½	1½	1½	Jan 12
14¼	5⅜	Bkly & Q Tr pf	3	14	14	14	— ¼
13¾	4	Bkly & Q T pf ct	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jan 11
15⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	14	14⅝	14⅜	14½	— ¼
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	51	50⅜	51	Jan 13
50	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	3	50	48	48	—2
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (½gg)	13	22¾	22	22¾	— ⅛
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	1	35½	35½	35½	Jan 11
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	9	22	21¼	17⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	7	Bucyr Erie (½gg)	10	9¼	8¾	8⅞	— ¼
8	4	Budd Mfg	11	5½	5¼	5⅜	— ⅛
6¼	⅝	Budd Wheel	1	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
30	15½	Bullard Co (¼g)	5	21	21	21	—1
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat(2a)	1	29	29	29	— ½
20⅜	11½	Burling Mill (1a)	29	20¼	19¼	20	
3⅝	1¼	Burr Ad M (.40)	4	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
7¾	-	Bush Terminal	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
5⅛	3¾	Butler Br (.30g)	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	3	21	21	21	— ¼
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	5	4	4	4	— ⅛
16⅜	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	3	14½	14	14	Jan 13
		C					
30	13¼	Calif Packing	1	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
53	48½	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51	51	51	Jan 2
3¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10⅝	4⅞	Cal & Hec (¼e)	12	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
17¾	9⅛	Camp Wy (.40e)	4	14	14	14	— ¼
20⅜	12	Can Dry (½g)	11	17½	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	14	5	4⅞	5	
41½	29½	Can Mills(2¼gg)	3	39⅝	39½	39⅝	+ ⅝
8	4½	Capital Ad A	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
33	13⅞	Carpent (1.30g)	5	15	14	14	Jan 12
4	2⅜	Car & Gen (⅛e)	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
94½	63½	Case (JI) Co	2	70¼	70¼	70¼	Jan 12
64½	36½	Caterpil Trac(2)	12	52	51	52	+ ½
30¼	13⅜	Celanese (½gg)	29	27⅝	26¾	27¼	— ⅜
19½	7⅞	Celotex Corp	11	10	10	10	
30½	18⅛	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	22½	22½	22½	— ¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	3	3	3	3	— ⅛
12¼	3¾	Cent RR NJ	5	4½	4½	4½	— ¾
14¾	3½	Cent Viol St(½g)	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
67⅜	31½	Century R M	1	5½	5½	5½	Jan 10
52⅞	32	Cerro de Pas(1e)	*3	38½	38¼	38½	— ⅛
13	5½	Cert-teed Prod	5	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
22½	18	Chain Belt (½e)	1	20	20	20	+ ¼
30	17	Cham P&F(1.30g)	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ¾
21½	6⅜	Checker Cab	1	15½	15½	15½	— ½

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
47¼	27	Ches & Oh(2½a)	28	39⅜	39¼	39½	
95½	85¾	Ches & O pf (4)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	+2¼
29½	3⅝	Ches Corp	19	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
4	1⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2	2	2	Jan 12
1⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	2	⅛	¼	¼	Jan 13
3⅝	⅝	Chi & N West pf	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jan 13
4⅜	1¼	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
14	9½	Chi Mail Or (1)	2	11½	11⅝	11	— ⅛
⅞	¼	Chi M St P&P	10	¼	⅛	¼	
1⅜	½	Chi M S P&P pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	2	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	— ¼
39½	30⅝	Chi PT cv pf (3)	3	35	34¾	34¾	Jan 11
50¼	44	C P T pr pf (2½)	3	47	47	47	+1
⅞	¼	Chi Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	
1⅜	⅜	C R I & P 6% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅞	½	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jan 8
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	Jan 9
15¼	10	Chick CotO(¼g)	3	11⅜	11¼	11¼	Jan 12
13½	4⅜	Childs Co	3	5	5	5	
94⅜	53⅜	Chrysler (5g)	102	83¾	79½	82¼	— ¾
14⅞	9	City I & F (1.20)	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
4⅜	2¼	City Stores	1	3½	3½	3½	Jan 12
34½	15	Clark Eq (2¼g)	4	28½	28½	28½	— ½
39	20⅛	Clev Gr B (2½g)	6	37½	36	36½	—1
60½	34⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	12	38	35½	38	+2
38	21¼	Cluett P (2¾g)	12	36¾	36	36⅝	+ ⅜
133	105	Coca-Cola (5g)	3	1183⅛	1181¼	1183⅝	— ⅝
62½	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	61⅜	61½	61½	Jan 13
18	11½	Colgate-P (½)	49	17	16⅝	17	
107	101½	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	105	105	105	Jan 12
37½	20¼	Collins & A (1)	4	31	30¼	31	+ ¼
24⅞	11⅜	Col Fuel & Iron	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
25⅜	14	Col Br A (1½gg)	3	23¼	23	23	
25¼	14	Col Br B (1½gg)	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	31	6½	6¼	6½	
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	89½	89½	89½	Jan 13
15⅜	6⅛	Colum Pic vtc	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
30½	15½	Col P pf (2¾)	3	21½	21	21	— ½
96	73	Col Carb (4½gg)	1	89½	89½	89½	—1½
57	38¾	Comi Credit (4)	14	47¼	46¾	47½	+ ½
109⅜	98½	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	104	104	104	Jan 6
60	42	Comi Inv Tr	10	52⅜	51¼	51⅞	— ⅜
110½	103¾	Com Tev pf(4¼)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jan 10
16	8⅜	Coml Solvents	37	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	
23⅜	11¼	Com'ln & South	9	11¼	11¼	11¼	
72½	45¾	Com&Sou pf (3)	7	68½	67⅝	68¼	— ½
32¼	25⅜	Con Edis (1.80)	82	31⅜	30⅞	31⅛	— ¼
8⅜	5	Conde Nast	3	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
30⅜	19	Con-Nairn (1a)	14	23	22¼	22½	Jan 12
9⅞	5	Congress Cigar	3	8¼	8	8¼	— ⅛
23¾	15½	Cons Aircraft	17	26⅜	25½	25⅞	— ⅜
9⅜	5⅝	Consol Cig (⅜e)	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jan 12
11	4⅜	Cons Cop (.30g)	23	8½	8¼	8⅜	— ⅜
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	48	30½	30¼	30½	
108⅛	101¾	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	108	107⅝	108	+ ¼
2½	¾	Con Film Ind	1	1	1	1	Jan 8
12⅛	7¾	Consol F pf (1d)	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
7⅞	3½	Cons Laundries	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅞	3½	Consol Oil (.80)	8	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
5⅝	1	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jan 13
9	1¾	Consol'n Coal	5	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
34	8¼	Consol'n Coal pf	2	16	16	16	Jan 12
101⅞	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Jan 11
17¼	9½	Contain Cp(¼g)	12	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
22⅛	11½	Cont Bak A	1	14	13½	14	
2	1	Cont Bak B	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
100	87½	Cont B pf (8)	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	— ¾
51¾	32½	Cont Can (½e)	29	42½	41⅞	42½	+ ¼
116	106	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115	115	115	Jan 12
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fib	6	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅛
40⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	39¾	39	39	— ½
5½	1⅜	Cont Motors	38	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
31½	19⅞	Cont O Del (1)	13	23⅜	22¾	23¼	+ ¼
32⅛	16⅛	Cont Steel (2g)	2	18	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅜

Commerce and Finance

Privately Financed Building Last Year Up $350,000,000

Business and Industry

U. S. Capital In Shanghai $200,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—American investments in Shanghai amount to approximately $200,000,000, declares a booklet soon to be issued by the American Association, nonpartisan organization of the American community. Under the title "America's Stake In Shanghai" the pamphlet reveals in detail the leading part which Americans have taken in more than 70 years of modern Shanghai history, concluding:

"Americanism is firmly rooted in the life of Shanghai and this constitutes the foundation of America's stake in the city. It is to the advantage of America and China alike that this stake should be preserved."

Shanghai Focal Point

Shanghai, according to the booklet, is "the focal point and center of American activity in China. This statement is not intended to minimize the extent of American activity throughout the whole of China or to suggest that the 'closed door' in North China does not affect Americans, but if the United States were to lose its invested interests and trade rights in Shanghai, American interests in China would suffer a most paralyzing blow."

During normal years, it is stated, approximately 65 to 70 per cent of all American exports to China entered through the port of Shanghai—much of this being for redistribution throughout China, but much being directly consumed in this city. Continuing:

"There are approximately 400 American business firms and cultural organizations established in China, which are either directly or indirectly engaged in promoting the use of American products and the spread of American ideas in China.

"Most of these organizations are located in Shanghai, or have their principal offices there. Many important American companies have branch offices in Shanghai; two large American banks play an important part in the financial structure of Shanghai and China trade; American engineering firms have built modern skyscrapers with American materials; the public utilities such as the Shanghai Power Company and the Shanghai telephone system are American-owned and operated.

U. S. Newspaper Popular

"American owned and edited newspapers have a wide circulation among the Chinese as well as the foreign population, and American-made motion pictures play to packed houses every day in Shanghai, where the audiences are always more than two-thirds Chinese. . . .

"Aside from the commercial interests of the United States in Shanghai, there also is the fundamental element of Shanghai's even more important service as a base or headquarters for the propagation of American democratic ideas and western civilization generally in the Orient."

Commercial and cultural organizations and their directors are termed the pioneers setting up in Shanghai and in China "the growing demand for 'the American way' and the American product." In early 1937—just before the beginning of the present war—"the United States was just beginning to share in the potentialities of China's vast modernization program.

Bottom Falls Out

But from August, 1937, the beginning of the Japanese invasion, the bottom fell out. Export figures from America to Shanghai for the first six months of 1938 showed a 63 per cent drop as compared with the same period of 1937.

There was a brief recovery during the first half of 1939 due to the fact that the Japanese were unable to close Shanghai as a port completely and they could not obtain products from North China, but the latter half of the year showed trade about on a par with the last half of 1937. Imports from China to America tell the same story, with a 62 per cent decline.

Shanghai's International Settlement, "half of which is occupied and controlled by the Japanese army and the other half encroached upon," is termed "the last foothold of America's free trade and democratic institutions in Central China.

"In North China the door is closed and there is no reason to expect anything different in Shanghai if the present situation is allowed to continue. As is the case in North China, Japan will permit only such foreign importations as she herself cannot furnish.

"The Japanese army's policy is to permit only such educational and religious institutions as it can supervise and control and divert to its own purpose."

Still representing two-thirds of America's total stake in China, Shanghai is declared vital. The booklet says: "The necessity for retaining America's freedom of action in Shanghai is practically synonymous with the retention of American rights and activity in the Far East generally."

Murphy Co. Sales Up

NEW YORK (AP)—G. C. Murphy Co. reported December sales of $8,162,694, an increase of 13 per cent from $7,222,988 in December, 1938. Total 1939 sales amounted to $47,284,964, or 12.1 per cent more than $42,190,212 in the preceding year. Company operates a chain of low-priced variety stores in the Middle West, East and parts of the South.

Machine Tool Rate Rises in December

By the Associated Press

Cleveland, Ohio

The machine tool industry operated at 93.3 per cent of capacity in December, a gain of 2.3 points over November, the National Machine Tool Builders' Association announced.

The year-end operating rate was in contrast to that at the start of the year—52.5 for January, 1939.

Exchange to Help Restrict Export Of Strategic Materials

WASHINGTON (AP)—The State Department has requested the New York Commodity Exchange to cooperate in voluntary control over the export of strategic war materials needed by the Army and Navy.

Joseph C. Green of the department's central division said tonight he had sent to the President of the exchange a list of strategic war materials of which the Army and Navy are attempting to build up reserve supplies. The department was understood to have acted at the suggestion of President Roosevelt.

Helium and tin scrap are the only essential war commodities now subject to export licensing control. Any action taken by members of the exchange in conserving other materials would be voluntary.

NEW YORK (AP) — Charles Slaughter, Commodity Exchange President, in a letter to exchange members, said he had "assured the officials of the State Department that the exchange will do all in its power to co-operate toward the desired objective, namely, the elimination of the exportation of tin from the United States to countries other than those to which exports normally go in peacetimes, or in quantities in excess of those normally exported in peacetimes."

Commodity circles said the State Department had discovered that tin, copper and quicksilver had been trans-shipped from Holland and Denmark into Germany and from Iceland into Russia.

Tin, the principal re-export item, came originally from British Malaya in increased quantities to enable American manufacturers to step up production of finished war implements.

The State Department's interest was said to be to prevent violation of the Neutrality Law. A Federal investigation was said to have disclosed that some small countries, now suspected to be transshipping to Germany and Russia, had increased their purchases of war metals 50 per cent within the last month.

Embassy Challenges Richberg Statement

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Mexican Embassy has challenged the accuracy of statements made by Donald L. Richberg, Standard Oil Company attorney, in a review of the controversy over Mexican Government expropriation of oil lands owned by United States firms.

Embassy officials said the review was published in booklet form and distributed by Standard Oil Company officials.

"The Ambassador of Mexico (Francisco Castillo Najera) has no comment regarding the pamphlet that has just been published by the oil interests formerly operating in Mexico. . . .

"The pamphlet in question contains numerous falsehoods which in due time will be easily refuted.

"The Ambassador of Mexico, however, rejects the insinuation made by Mr. Richberg that the President of Mexico acted in bad faith in the course of the discussions of the past months."

Oldsmobile Sales Increase Sharply

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—Oldsmobile division of General Motors Corporation made 51,265 retail motor car deliveries during the final quarter of 1939, it announced. Production during the same period totaled 60,058 units.

For the calendar year of 1939, the announcement said, 149,732 retail deliveries of new cars were made. During 1938 retail sales totaled 96,589.

D. E. Ralston, the company's general sales manager, said "prospects for continued sales gains have been definitely established."

ICC Authorizes Roads To Sell Certificates

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission authorized the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad and the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway to sell equipment trust certificates to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The D. L. & W. was authorized to sell $3,100,000 of 2½ per cent certificates in connection with its plan to buy 1,110 new freight cars.

The Rock Island was given permission to sell $2,680,000 of 2¾ per cent certificates to help finance 1,000 box cars and 10 diesel electric switching locomotives.

Canadian Gold Output

OTTAWA (CP)—Canadian gold production during October, 1939, totalled 432,678 ounces valued at $16,628,248, compared with 421,485 in September and 412,841 in October, 1938, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Building in '39 Reported Best In Nine Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 15—The year 1939 had the largest total construction volume since 1930 and the largest residential building volume since 1929, according to F. W. Dodge Corporation in a statement on the final figures for the year on construction contracts awarded in the 37 Eastern States.

The 12-month total for all building and engineering work was $3,550,543,000, as compared with $3,196,928,000 in the preceding year, the statement says, adding that of the $353,000,000 increase, $350,000,000 was in privately financed construction and only $3,000,000 in publicly financed construction.

"Most important, both in magnitude and as an indicator of widespread increase in the number of new investments in buildings, was the increase in residential building, from $985,787,000 in 1938 to $1,334,272,000 in 1939," the statement says.

"This increase amounted to 35 per cent. The $348,000,000 of dollar increase included increases of $244,000,000 in private residential building and $104,000,000 in publicly financed residential building, the latter consisting principally of subsidized housing under the United States Housing Administration program."

Heavy engineering contracts for public works and utilities projects increased 10 per cent, from $1,139,004,000 in 1938 to $1,250,633,000 in 1939, the statement discloses, adding that the $111,000,000 increase was practically evenly divided between publicly financed and privately financed projects.

"The general industrial and business recovery that has taken place during the past eight months indicates for this year continued increase in commercial, manufacturing, and private residential building and for private electric utility construction, Thomas S. Holden, Vice-President of the Dodge Corporation, predicted. "Public housing should increase very considerably over 1939 and highway work should go ahead at a satisfactory rate. Drastic reduction of Federal aid to other classes of public building and engineering work will be partly offset by construction under the defense program. On the basis of quite conservative estimates, we expect at least a 10 to 12 per cent increase in private construction this year, with a possible 10 per cent decrease in public construction, with at least a moderate net gain in the year's total."

Retail Advertising Scores Gain in 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Winding up 1939 with a gain of 190,000 lines over the like week of 1938, retail newspaper advertising in 78 major cities during the year exceeded that of 1938 by 15,598,794 lines, an increase of 1.6 per cent, according to Advertising Age.

A careful analysis of the relation existing between volume of retail newspaper advertising and the state of retail trade has revealed a close correlation of the two, according to Advertising Age, so that the increase in newspaper advertising, although comparatively small, indicates a similar increase in retail business volume.

The relatively small increase for the year is misleading, as far as current conditions are concerned, for two reasons, according to the publication:

During the early weeks of 1939 losses were registered in comparison with the corresponding period of 1938, so that it required substantial and steady gains during the latter part of the year to offset these losses and register an increase.

Also, the year witnessed the consolidation and discontinuance of 10 newspapers in the reporting cities, thus eliminating a substantial volume of retail linage which had appeared the previous year.

For the entire year, volume aggregated 969,376,655 lines in the measured cities, compared with 953,777,861 lines in the previous year.

Record Automobile Output Predicted

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports predicted that the aggregate output of the motorcar industry for January would reach 470,000 units, to record the highest January production in its history.

For the current week it placed assemblies at 111,330 cars and trucks, compared with 87,510 a week ago, when the new year holiday curtailed activities to four days. Assemblies this week a year ago were 86,925.

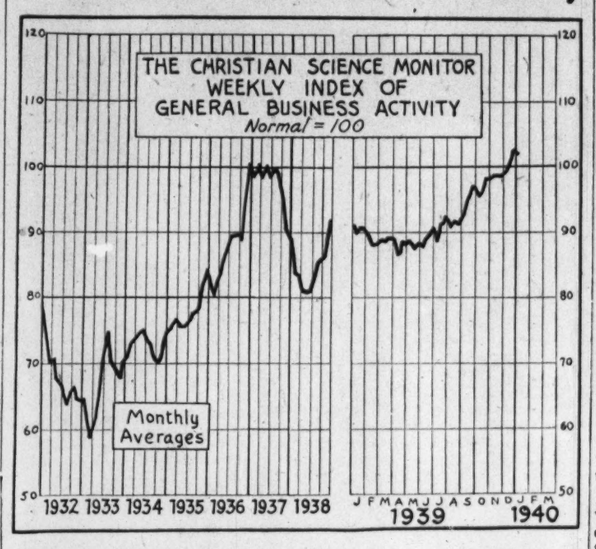
The highest previous January production in the motorcar industry's history was in 1929 when 422,538 units were turned out.

Competitive Bidding Asked For Dayton Power Issue

DAYTON, Ohio (AP)—City Commissioner Harry J. Munger asked the State Utilities Commission to order competitive bidding on a proposed $25,000,000 refunding bond issue of the Dayton Power & Light Co.

Mr. Munger said in a telegram to the commission that present plans called for Morgan Stanley & Co., of New York, to handle the issue "without competition" and said substantial savings could be effected on the open market.

Monitor Weekly Index Records Decline in Business Activity



Following the sharp rise during the previous month to the year's peak on Dec. 30, The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activity dropped off in the opening week of the current year. The decline carried the index to 101.8 (prel.) on Jan. 6 compared with 103.0 on Dec. 30 and 91.3 on Jan. 7, 1939.

Upturns were reported in the weekly totals for all three components but after allowances had been made for the holiday influence and seasonal and trend factors, only electric power production recorded an advance in the adjusted index. Bank debts outside New York City and miscellaneous carloadings showed substantial losses in the adjusted figures, more than offsetting the gain in the power series.

Steel operations eased slightly last week, declining a half point to 86 per cent of capacity. Automobile production on the other hand rose sharply with further gains looked for this month. While new orders have dwindled to small proportions in heavy industry, the backlog of orders is regarded as sufficient to maintain activity at a high level for at least two months.

While retail trade was somewhat spotty, gains for the country as a whole were well maintained over a year ago.

Wholesale commodity prices advanced slightly according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics index, reaching the highest level since last September.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Jan. 6* 1940	Dec. 30 1939	Jan. 7 1939
Combined index	101.8	103.0	91.3
Bank debits outside NYC	97.5	101.9	82.9
Elec power production	105.8	103.5	96.0
Misc carloadings	98.1	103.0	90.4

*Preliminary.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week's stock market action did not look good, either for the short term, the intermediate term, or the long term.

Volume increased on the decline. The January rise has quite failed to materialize. It has turned out something like the Russian blitzkrieg into Finland. At Saturday's close, the Dow-Jones' industrials and rails had both broken their previous lows since the war broke out.

"Internally" the market does not act well. All through the autumn it showed extreme skepticism about the business rise. "Insiders" were selling three to one in September and October; in November their sales and purchases just about balanced. Now comes an increase in the odd-lot buying; for December odd-lotters were picking up about 10,000 shares a week on balance; now they are picking up nearly three times that much. Moreover, the bogey of belligerent selling is no longer present to take the blame for the decline; the talk is that the British are no longer selling on balance and the little neutral countries may be picking up a few shares net.

Moreover, stocks failed to rise to good news. The airplanes, for example, were heavy on the very day when it was announced Britain would buy 1,000 American planes a month as soon as she could get them. The rails were sluggish in the face of an ICC annual report which indicated a more favorable attitude toward rail competition than the Commission has shown these many years. The motors shared the general weakness despite indications that this quarter's production might be a record or near record.

Business News Not Favorable

Just what the fundamental trouble is, nobody knows and everybody is guessing. Some say that the Jackson Day address indicated that third-term possibilities still hung over the market. Others said that the future of the utilities was clouded by the fact that the SEC had in a single fortnight stopped a soundly financed company from borrowing new money and thrown an unsoundly financed system, the Associated Gas, into bankruptcy. Some said that the business news was responsible.

It is true the business news was not heartening. Iron Age says new orders are running way behind operations. The American Metal Market and the Journal of Commerce report new orders round 60 per cent of capacity against current operations of 85 per cent. Pretty evidently new orders have not come in after the holidays as strong as expected.

Trade guesses are that January steel operations will average round 85 per cent, February round 80 per cent, and then March—question point. But at the current rate of decline January will be nearer 80 per cent and February nearer 70: and unless something surprising happens, March can hardly do better than 60 per cent, which is the present rate of orders.

It is quite possible to say that the big boom of last autumn was merely a process of bringing inventories up to normal. That means that the boom may come to an end without causing inventories to become as swollen as in 1937, and therefore that when the current inventory replenishment is over, business will not sink into a 1937-1938 depression but merely into a minor recession of a few months.

The Textile Outlook

At least this, however, appears quite possible—and if it does, it is hardly credible that the stock market can advance while business is shaking down.

To turn to another major component of the Federal Reserve Board index—textiles—the mills are now running fast on unfilled orders, but there is no reason to suppose this will continue beyond the first quarter. The textile industry has roughly a two-year cycle, and when it finishes one year in good form, it is likely to finish the next year in poor form. Only last summer the industry was organizing a slow-down of spindles for which the Department of Justice is now getting after it.

The business indices are almost universally beginning to turn down, including that of Barrons' the Federal Reserve Board, and the New York Times. The November-December slump in scrap steel prices has not yet been reflected in steel operations, as it usually is.

Bulls cite the following arguments. First, earnings statements for the recent quarter will now be very favorable. Standard Statistics predicts that even current quarter earnings will be 50 per cent above the first quarter of 1939. And then, of course, folks point out to record bank deposits, record excess reserves, and record United States monetary gold stocks.

High-Grade Bonds Point Up

In fact, the favorable outlook for the high-grade bond market is one of the best bullish arguments. What with incoming gold and the impending run-off of the Treasury's working balance, excess reserves should hit $6,000,000,000 some time soon—and there has been no such talk of raising reserve requirements in recent months as preceded the 1937 break in business. That break was also preceded by a substantial break in the gilt-edged bond market, and none is in sight—yet.

On the other hand, the political outlook is none too pleasing to Wall Street. Talk of further corporate and personal income taxes gave traders the shudders, as did the more careful perusal of the budget which disclosed that we are on a permanent "normal" basis of a three to four billion deficit a year. President Roosevelt's popularity has been much increased by the war, and he seems to have a mighty good chance to get the third term nomination and then win the election.

Then, of course, there is the war. With the stock market in its present mood, it would be bearish whether the war broke out into the open or calmed down into an armistice. If it broke into the open, the third term prospects would be increased; if it died down into a peace, most of the international issues would be left unsolved, including the surplus of wheat, cotton, industrial capacity, guns, and people.

By and large, business confidence seems to grow when the political outlook is certain, and wane when it is uncertain. On this assumption, confidence cannot grow at present until it is a certainty either that the country will swing sharply to the right, or that it will swing sharply to the left—and until something more definite evolves out of the European picture.

Steel Output Drops Slightly To 86 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND — Steel operations during the past week in the United States declined ½ point to 86 per cent of mill capacity, according to magazine Steel.

"Finished steel backlogs," continues the report, "are declining more rapidly under the influence of heavy shipments and a lag in new buying.

"Orders currently average 40 to 60 per cent of shipments, the consequent shrinkage in unfilled business being most pronounced in heavier products. Tin plate buying also is quiet, this being to a large extent a seasonal trend.

Deliveries Improve

Deliveries are improving steadily on a number of products, although in the aggregate backlogs remain substantial. Consumers' inventories, while not regarded as excessive, have been increased sufficiently to make extensive forward buying less necessary so long as tonnage still is due against old orders.

"The automobile industry still is working against backlogs in attempts to stock dealers, but with a slower period in retail sales at hand a dip in assemblies and steel needs will appear within a few weeks. Motorcar production last week recovered sharply from the depressed level of the holiday period, rising 23,820 units to 111,330. This is 28 per cent higher than a year ago.

"Railroads' requirements promise continued strong support to steel production this quarter, possibly exceeding last quarter's volume. Freight car building programs are under way, and rolling of rails and accessories will be increased.

"Pig iron shipments in some districts are falling moderately below the December rate. Larger consumers are well covered two to three months ahead, and orders are small. The trend of coke shipments indicates a slower rate of melt this month.

"Scrap demand is marking time in most areas. Prices are stronger at Chicago, but are no more than steady elsewhere, and the composite is off 4 cents to $17.46. England is reported inquiring for 60,000 tons of No. 1 heavy melting steel.

"Finished steel prices generally are steady, but the strength prevailing during the recent period of heaviest buying appears to have gone out of the market. The composite is unchanged at $56.10.

Exports Improve

"Export steel buying holds at recent levels but is improved compared with a year ago. Latest figures on foreign shipments—those for November—show a tonnage gain of 30.5 per cent over the year before."

Operating trends were mixed in leading steel centers last week. Pittsburgh was off 1 point to 88 per cent, with Chicago unchanged at 90½. Youngstown, off 5 points to 80, will go lower this week. Gains of 3 points to 93 at Detroit and 5 points to 72 at Buffalo also were countered by losses of 3½ points to 75 at St. Louis and 16½ points to 74½ at Cincinnati. Unchanged were eastern Pennsylvania at 82, Wheeling at 89, Cleveland at 85, Birmingham at 94 and New England at 83.

New Issues Well Above Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities continued in relatively good volume during the week ended Jan. 11 totaling $77,155,820, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

Most of the issues were sold to refinance existing obligations, however, only 15 per cent of the total representing a need for new money.

Stock issues amounted to $37,701,820, the largest volume in six months for this type of financing, but approximately $35,000,000 was accounted for by American Gas and Electric Company's exchange offer of 4¾ per cent preferred stock to replace 6 per cent preferred outstanding in the same amount.

Comparison of the week's financing follows:

	Last week	Year ago
Municipal	$7,204,000	$18,315,497
Public utility	30,000,000	750,000
Miscellaneous	2,250,000	210,000
Stock	37,701,820	1,437,283
Total	77,150,820	20,712,780

Large Number of Cattle Getting Ready for Market

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported the number of cattle on feed for market at the beginning of the year, for the country as a whole, was the largest in recent years and among the largest in the past 20 years.

An increase of 12 per cent over last year was reported for the 11 corn belt states. In the 11 principal cattle producing states of the west the increase was placed at 19 per cent.

Cohu on Two Boards

WASHINGTON, (AP)—A civil Aeronautics Authority examiner recommended that Lamotte T. Cohu be allowed to hold the position of Chairman of the Board of Northrop Aircraft, Inc., while continuing to serve as a director of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., but that he be denied permission to serve as president and director of Air Investors, Inc.

Reports on China

Wide World

James A. Moffett

Moffett Urges U. S. Give Another Loan to Chinese

WASHINGTON (AP)—James A. Moffett, executive of the California-Texas Oil Company, reported to President Roosevelt on military conditions in China and said he hoped the United States would grant an additional loan to the Chinese.

Mr. Moffett, former Federal Housing Administrator, said the report contained information gathered by one of the oil company's employees in China. He called it confidential.

He said China had used up a $25,000,000 loan granted some time ago and was amortizing it according to schedule. He said he thought the Chinese were entitled to another advance and that he thought the matter could be worked out.

Mr. Moffett said also that he thought the Chinese had been sounding out the RFC and Export-Import Bank on the possibilities of a loan.

Earlier the President had conferred with Jesse Jones, Federal Lending Administrator, on the foreign loan situation.

Mr. Jones did not say what countries were involved in the discussion.

Loans to Brokers Drop During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $519,000,000.

The week ended Jan. 10 and the total represented a decrease of $19,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $704,000,000.

Reports Chain Stores Busiest In Many Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of December chain store sales made by far the best showing for a number of years, according to a survey by Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike.

The first 25 chains reported an aggregate December volume of $425,052,757, an increase of $41,188,794 or 10.7 per cent over the same month a year ago. For the 12 months ended Dec. 31 last, these chains had sales totaling $3,278,218,924, which compares with sales of $2,972,847,902 in 1938, an increase of $305,371,022, or 10.3 per cent.

Chain Stores Growing

The rapid growth of the chain store business in the past decade can be seen by contrasting last year's sales volume of $3,278,218,924 with that of $2,392,042,003 in 1929.

In line with this advance, chain stores spent more last year for store renovation than ever before. It was reported that estimated expenditure was about $130,000,000, an increase of 12 per cent over 1938, and 1 per cent above 1937, the previous high.

Following is a compilation of the sales for the 25 chains for December and for the 12 months arranged in groups:

	Dec. 1939	Dec. 1938
Mail order	154,283,937	127,462,043
Variety	187,501,626	177,473,778
Grocery	56,899,182	54,033,523
Drug	11,500,321	10,977,480
Shoe	5,983,831	5,608,113
Apparel	8,883,860	8,309,026
	425,052,757	383,863,963
	12 Mos. 1939	12 Mos. 1938
Mail order	1,245,697,759	1,048,872,209
Variety	1,123,091,725	1,056,532,497
Grocery	685,609,806	654,848,562
Drug	102,355,073	97,769,129
Shoe	62,926,133	59,922,435
Apparel	58,538,428	54,902,970
	3,278,218,924	2,972,847,902

The mail-order chains continued to lead all the other groups last month, as they have for the past seven months. Their advance in sales volume last month was 21.1 per cent over the same period in 1938.

The apparel division reported a gain of 6.9 per cent in December, 1939, over the same month of 1938, their sales for the past year showing an increase of 6.6 per cent over the year 1938.

Gain in Shoe Division

The shoe division had a gain in sales volume last month of 6.7 per cent above the like month of 1938, which was in line with their rise of 7.2 per cent last November.

The variety chains reported an advance of 5.65 per cent in December, 1939, above the similar month of 1938.

The grocery group continued its average monthly gains last month with a rise of 5.5 per cent over the corresponding period in 1938.

The drug division had an increase of 4.8 per cent for December, which was somewhat of a drop from their rise in November of 7.2 per cent.

WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION

Leading Articles

JANUARY 20, 1940

HOW SHALL AMERICA TRADE? (Discussion) By Henry F. Grady and Fred Brenckman
Reasons for and against renewing United States Export-Import Pacts in June — Shall they regain lost markets or is the cost too great?

THE USES OF INQUIRY By Edward B. Talty
Profile of Congressman Martin Dies, head of the Dies Committee on un-American activities.

ADVENTURES IN CONCHOLOGY By Albert Field Gilmore
Of endless variety and fascination are the abandoned shells of the tiny creatures of the sea, which may be picked up on the wind-swept sands of lake and ocean.

BRITISH SOCIAL SERVICES CARRY ON By Peter Lyne
The results of the evacuation of British children from British cities contain many aspects encouraging to social workers in and out of the Government.

THEY ARE GOOD AT TWO JOBS By Sarah Shields
The question "Which is harder—for a woman to be a novelist, or a novelist to be a woman?" is being answered by dozens of women in the publication of successful books while they continue to meet the multitudinous duties of home and children.

TRUCKS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT By Harlan Trott
Riding a truck from Boston to Chicago, this writer finds the knights of the road extremely competent and he learns of transportation schedules and management as the great vehicle rolls through the night.

in next Saturday's issue of

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Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Ayres Foresees First Quarter Business Good

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres says there are "justifiable doubts about the probable durability" of the current business expansion.

Pointing to the "disproportionately great increase in the demand for iron and steel," the economist wrote in his monthly business survey for the Cleveland Trust Company:

"Apparently these products are mostly being paid for out of corporation working capital, and from reserves set aside for depreciation. Clearly they are not being financed in large degree from bank borrowings, or from money received from the sale of new securities.

"This condition raises justifiable doubts about the probable durability of this expansion."

Colonel Ayres noted, however, some optimistic factors.

He declared increased iron and steel inventories "do not at present represent potential threats of sudden drastic curtailment of ordering" because "firms having built up their stocks will almost surely maintain them while the European war continues."

Furthermore, "present levels are so relatively high, and existing unfilled orders so considerable, that trade and industry can confidently look forward to at least a pretty good first quarter. . . .

"Recent advances in general business activity have been mostly due to increases in the production of durable goods, which until last autumn had been making laggard progress." He added that the expansion in this output "has not been accompanied by any important increase in the issuing of new capital securities," making the present situation "unusual."

U. S. Steamship Firm Wants to Sell Ships To British Concern

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Maritime Commission announced that the American Hawaiian Steamship Company has applied for authority to sell four cargo vessels to Runciman (London), Ltd., with transfer to British registry.

The vessels are the Delawarean, Louisianan, Tennesseean and Indianan. The Delawarean was built in 1920, and other three in 1919. Gross tonnage ranges from 6,379 for the Tennesseean to 5,484 for the Louisianan.

The Commission said the British shipping operators intend to operate the vessels in world-wide trading.

Other applications received by the Commission included:

Pacific-Atlantic Steamship Company, Portland, Ore., for sale of the steamship San Gabriel (formerly Georgian) to Theseus Steamship Company, Prieus, Greece, with transfer to Rumanian registry. The San Gabriel, built in 1920, will be used in world-wide trading. It has gross tonnage of 4,943.

Howard E. Spaulding, Shelburn, Vt., for the sale of the yacht Content to R. W. Sawyer of the Bahama Islands, with transfer to British registry. The 180-ton wooden vessel was built in 1920. It will be used in trade between Bahamian ports with occasional calls at Florida ports.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Admin Fd 2nd Inc	11.90	12.66
Affiliated F Inc	3.40	3.75
Amerex Hold	15.75	17.25
Am Business Shrs	3.19	3.53
Am Gen Equip Inc	.35	.40
Am Ins Stocks	3.50	3.75
Boston Fund	15.25	16.40
British Type Inv	.13	.28
Broad St Inv	23.75	25.40
Bullock Fund	13.25	14.625
Century Shrs Tr	25.42	27.33
Can Inv Fund	3.40	4.00
Dividend Shrs	1.19	1.31
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	17.79	19.10
Equity Corp $3 pf	23.75	24.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.48	19.89
Fund Investors Inc	16.94	18.02
Gen Capital	29.79	32.03
Gen Investors Tr	4.88	5.31
Incorp Investors Tr	15.76	16.95
Maryland Fund	4.90	5.45
Mass Invest Tr	20.40	21.94
Mutual Invest	10.45	11.43
Nation Wide Voting	1.22	1.37
New England Fund	12.32	13.28
Plymouth Fund Inc	.38	.44
Putnam Fund	13.88	14.82
Quarterly Income Shrs	8.00	8.90
Spencer Trask Fund	15.28	16.18
Stand Util Inc	.46	.51
State Street Invest	74.00	76.09
Supervised Shares	9.89	10.75
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.56	.62
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.85	.95
US El Lt & P Voting	1.00	
Wellington Fund	14.11	15.51

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	4.625	5.375
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.79	....
Cumulative Tr Shs	4.89	....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.54	....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.94	....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.55	....
Diversified Tr C	2.75	....
Diversified Tr D	5.80	6.55
Foundation Tr Shrs A	4.00	4.55
Fund Tr Shrs A	5.09	5.77
Nation Wide Sec	3.85	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	48.00	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.37	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.84	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.79	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.54	....
Repres Tr Shrs	10.38	10.88
Super of Am Tr AA, BB	2.52	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.25	....
US Elect Lt & Pow "B"	2.20	....

Investment Banking

First Boston Corp	14.625	16.125
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	.50	1.25

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Bonds Liq. value	Sales price	Common Stocks Liq. value	Sales price
B-1	26.58	29.09	S-1	25.90 28.32
B-2	21.15	23.17	S-2	13.65 15.04
B-3	13.64	15.02	S-3	9.75 10.78
B-4	6.63	7.30	S-4	3.92 4.41

Preferred Stocks

K-1	14.64	16.03	K-2	9.58 10.56

General Telephone Corp.

General Telephone Corporation reports that the number of company-owned telephones operated by its subsidiaries crossed the half million mark in 1939 with a gain of 23,771 for the year. The total now in operation—501,584—is the largest number in the history of the system. The gain for the year, amounts to 4.96 per cent, exclusive of purchases and sales, and compares with a net gain of 13,997 telephones or 3.15 per cent for the year 1938.

Johnson to Speak

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, will address the twelfth annual Mid Winter Banquet of the New York State Bankers Association to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel January 15, it was announced by Joseph E. Hughes, President of the Association. Mr. Hughes is President of the Washington Irving Trust Company of Tarrytown. Secretary Johnson will speak on the subject "Lessons from Finland."

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¾s 43-41 Mch	104.14	104.13	104.13
1 3¾s 47-43	109.22	109.22	109.22
5 3¼s 45-43	110.	109.30	109.30
2 3¼s 46-44	110.11	110.11	110.11
5 4s 54-44	114.22	114.22	114.22
3 3¾s 56-46	114.27	114.26	114.27
2 3s 48-46	110.20	110.14	110.14
5 2s 47	104.19	104.19	104.19
3 2s 50-48	103.12	103.7	103.7
2 2½s 53-49	105.17	105.17	105.17
5 2¼s '53-51	103	103	103
15 2¼s 60-55	107.25	107.20	107.20
19 2¼s 65-60	106.10	106.8	106.10

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s 49-44	108	108	108

Home Owners Loan

1 3s 52-44	107.27	107.27	107.27
1½s 47-45	101.10	101 SH	
2 1½s 47-45	101.10	101.10	101.10

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Alleghany cv 5s '44	78	78	78
4 Alleghany 5s '50 st	41⅜	41½	41½
5 Allied Strs 4½s '50	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	96¼	96¼	96¼
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110½	110½	110½
4 Am & For P 5s 2030	61	61	61
42 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103	102	102
57 Am T&T 5½s '43 108	31-32	108⅛	108⅞
4 Am T&T 2¼s '66	108⅜	108¼	108¼
12 Am T&T 3¼s '61	109	108¾	108¾
2 Ark&MRyB&T 5s '64	98¾	98¾	98¾
11 Arm Del 4s '57	100	100¼	100¼
14 Arm Del 4s '55	100¼	100⅛	100¼
8 AT&SF 4s '95	103¼	103½	103½
1 AT&SF a1 4s '95 st	86½	86½	86½
15 AT&SF 4½s '48	102⅛	102¼	102¼
1 Atl & Cha AL 5s '44	96½	96¼	96½
2 A C Line 1st 4s '52	75	75	75
3 A C Line cit 4s '52	66½	66½	66½
1 A C Line 4½s '64	59	59	59
5 2s 47	74½	74½	74½
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	39½	39½	39½
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	33	33	33
10 Atl Refin 3s '53	106⅜	106	106
8 B&O rfg 6s '95	27½	27½	27½
1 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜
9 B&O 1st 5s '48	68½	67¾	67⅞
6 B&O rfg 5s '95	26¼	26¼	26¼
33 B&O rfg 5s '95 ct	26¼	25¾	25¾
11 B&O 5s '96 P	26¾	25⅝	26
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	26½	26½	26½
5 B&O 5s 2000 D ct	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝
8 B&O cv 4½s '60	15⅞	15	15
8 B&O cv 4½s '60 ct	15½	14½	14½
22 B&O 1st 4s '48	65¼	64⅞	65¼
1 B&OPLE&WV 4s '41ct	57	57	57
1 B&O T C 4s '50	54½	54½	54½
2 B&O S W 5s '50	45	45	45
2 Bang & Aroo 5s '43	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Bell TPa & E inc 4s B	116	116	116
1 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	133¼	133¼	133¼
3 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	107½	107½	107½
7 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	105⅜	105¼	105¼
18 Beth Stl 3½s '52	105⅜	105	105
21 Beth Stl 1¾s '59	100⅞	100½	100⅝
27 Boston&Me 5s '67	42½	41⅞	41⅞
7 Bost&Me 4¾s '61	41⅜	40¾	41
5 Boston&Me 5s '55	42⅜	42⅜	42⅜
10 Bos & NY AirL 4s '55	9	9	9
3 Bkly City RR 5s '41	70	70	70
7 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109⅜	108⅜	109⅜
31 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	84½	84	84½
26 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 ct	83¼	83⅛	83⅜
10 Bkly Qn C&Sb cn 5s '41	41½	40½	41½
1 BklyQC&SB cn 5s '41 ct	39½	39	39
1 BklyQC&Sb 1st5s'41	50	50	50
2 Bkly UnElist 5s '50	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜
6 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50 ct	87½	87	87
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	113⅛	113½	113⅛
21 Bkly U Gas 5½ '50	95½	95⅛	95⅛
15 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106	105½	105½
2 Buf-R&P 4½s '57	37¾	37¼	37¼
1 Buf R&P 4½s '57 ct	36	36	36
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	52	51¾	52
3 Cal Ore Pow 5s '65	103¼	103	103⅛
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
10 Can Pac 5s '44	108	108	108
1 Can Pac 5s '54	82	82	82
6 Can Pac 4½s '46	84¾	84	84
29 Can Pac 4s perp	62½	61½	61½
5 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	94¾	94⅝	94¾
1 Cen Foundry 6s '41	76	76	76
22 Cen of Ga 5s '59C	3	3	3
2 Cen Pac 5s'60	51	51	51
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	70	70	70
6 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	17½	17	17
6 Certain-td 5½s '48	76	75½	75½
11 C&O 3½s '96D	99½	99⅜	99⅜
7 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99⅜	99¼	99½
20 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	104¼	103⅞	104¼
3 Chi & Alton 3s '49	14½	14½	14½
3 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	86	86	86
15 CB&Q 4½s '77	80⅛	80	80
1 CB&Q gen 4s '58	91½	91	91½
9 CB&Q 4s Oil '49	100⅜	100⅛	100½
2 CB&Q2½s III '49	96½	96	96
1 Chi & Ill 5s '51	18¼	17½	17½
2 Chi & E Ill 5s '51ct	18¼	18¼	18¼
14 Chi Gt West 4s '59	25	24½	24½
1 Chi I&L 5s '47	12½	12½	12½
9 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	6¾	6¼	6¼
24 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1⅞	1¾	1⅞
3 CM&SP 4½s '89 F	25	25	25
1 CM&SP 4½s '89C	25	25	25
1 CM&SP gen 4s '89	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	8½	8½	8½
90 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	3	3	3
4 Chi&NW 4s '87	14	13½	13½
19 Chi&NW 3½s '87	12½	12½	12½
25 CRI&P 4½s '52A	6	6	6
2 CRI&P 4s '88	13¼	13¼	13¼
23 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
23 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	5	4¾	4¾
6 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	50	50	50
107 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	107	106¾	106¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
10 Chi&W Ind 4½s '62	93½	93⅛	93⅛
2 Chi & Nor 4s '52	92½	92	92
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	71½	71	71
6 Int Paper 6s '55	98¼	98	98
2 Int Paper 5s '47	103¼	103¼	103¼
23 Int T&T 4½s '52	40	39	39
23 Int T&T 5s '55	43½	42¾	43
2 James F & Clea 4s '59	53¼	53½	53¼
9 KC Ft S & Mem 4s '36	28½	28¼	28¼
3 K C South 5s '50	66¼	66¼	66¼
9 K C Term 4s '60	107¼	106¾	106¾
2 Kan City Pw 4½s '80	104¾	104¼	104¼
1 Keith (B F) 6s '46	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
4 Konners Co 4s '51	104⅛	104¼	104⅛
38 Lac Gas 5s '39	88	87½	88
15 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	53½	53	53
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	53	53	53
5 Leh Val Coal 5s '74st	26½	26½	26½
2 Leh Val H Term5s54	44	44	44
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	15¾	15¾	15¾
11 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15	15	15
1 Lion Oil cv 4½s '52	98½	98½	98½
4 Loews 3½s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Lone Star Gas 5½s'53	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 Louis & Nash 5s '80	84¾	84¾	84¾
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	100	99¾	99¾
2 Louis N 4½s 2003	93	93	93
3 Louis & N un 4s '40			
3 Maine Cen 4½s '60	54¾	54¾	54¾
4 Manati Sug 4s '57	40	40	40
3 Manhat Ry 4s '90	76¾	76¼	76¾
76 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	80	80	80
8 Marion St Elvtr 6s '47	65	64½	65
3 Market St Ry 7s '40	55½	55½	55½
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	111½	111½	111½
5 Mich Con Gas 4s '58	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	10	10	10
5 MilRoar&NW 4s '47	13⅜	13½	13½
3 M&S L cn 5s '34 ct	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1 MSP&SSMarie 6s '46	2½	2½	2½
4 MSP&SSM std 5s '38	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
33 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	17¼	17	17
7 M-K-Tex 4½s '67	7	7	7
12 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	27½	27½	27½
12 M-K-Tex 4s '62	14¾	14¼	14¼
40 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1⅞	1¾	1¾
22 Mo Pac 5s '65A	13¾	13¾	13¾
25 Mo Pac 5s '77F	13¾	13½	13¾
5 Mo Pac 5s '78G	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
1 Mo Pac 5s '80H	13¾	13¾	13¾
12 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	13⅜	13½	13½
7 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
1 Mob&Ob 5s '38	32	32	32
1 Mohawk&Mal 4s '91	52½	52½	52½
2 MonWPa Pub Sv 6s '65	110¼	110¼	110¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
12 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100¼	100	100
2 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	36	36	36
8 Mor&Essex3½s2000	44½	44¼	44¼
1 Mount StT&T 3¼s '68	108¾	108¾	108¾
21 Nassau El 4s '51	48	47⅝	48
13 Nassau El 4s '51 ct	47	47	47
2 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	107	106¾	106¾
4 Nat Distill 3½s '49	104⅝	104½	104½
42 Natl Steel 3s '65	103	102¾	102⅞
3 N J Pow & L 4½s '60	108	108	108
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '52 A	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55 B	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	54½	54½	54½
10 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	36¾	36¾	36¾
1 NO Tex&M 5s'35A	29¼	29¼	29¼
4 NO Tex&M 5sB '54ct	34¼	34¼	34¼
11 NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	36	36	36
3 NO Tex&M 4½s '56	33	33	33
9 NYC rfg 5s 2013	58	57	57
20 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52⅜	52	52
6 NYC cn 4s '98	58⅛	58	58
8 NYC 3¾s '46	77¼	77	77
14 NYC cv 3¼s '52	58¼	58	58
7 NYC&HR 3½s '97	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
6 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	61½	61½	61½
25 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	54¼	53⅝	53⅞
1 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	80	80	80
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	50½	50½	50½
9 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18½	18½	18½
2 NYNH&H cit 6s '40	29	29	29
29 NYNH&H 4½s '67	18⅝	18½	18⅝
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	6	6	6
1 NYNH&H cv 3½s '56	15½	15½	15½
8 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	5¾	5¾	5¾
19 NY Steam 3½s '63	105¼	104¾	104¾
8 NY S&W gen 5s '40	5¼	5¼	5¼
4 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	9	9	9
9 NY W&Bost4½s'46	5½	5¼	5¼
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	103½	103½	103½
12 Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	12	11½	11½
3 Norf Sou 5s '61A	12	11¾	11¾
11 Norf & W 4s '96	124	124	124
5 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	106	106	106
73 Nor Pac 6s 2047	54¼	53½	53½
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	44	43½	44
6 Nor Pac 3s 2047	40	40	40
33 No Sta Pow 3½s '67	109½	109⅛	109⅛
2 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108½	108½	108½
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Okla G&S 4s '46	106	106	106
7 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	105⅜	105¼	105¼
1 Otis Steel 4½s '62A	76¾	76¾	76¾
4 Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	109	109	109
15 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111½	111½	111½
1 Pac G&El 4s '64	113	113	113
1 Pac T&T 5½s '66B	110¾	110¾	110¾
1 Pac T&E 3¼s '66C	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
3 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	49½	49½	49½
27 Pen Co 4s '63	103¾	103½	103⅝
4 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	108	108	108
20 Penn-Dixie Cem 6s '69	103⅝	103⅞	103¾
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
10 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	102⅜	102	102
7 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	87	87	87
2 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
2 Pen RR 1st 4s '48	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
5 Pen RR 4s '48 st	113⅞	113⅝	113⅝
1 Pen RR 3¾s '70	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛
5 Pen RR 3¼s '52	86	85⅞	85⅞
4 Peoria & E 1st 4s 40	67	66⅛	66⅛
2 Peoria & E inc 4s 40	7	7	7
2 Pere Marq 4½s 80	59½	59½	59½
10 Pheips Dodge 3½s 52	110⅞	110½	110½
10 PhilBalW 4½s77C	107¾	107½	107½
4 Phila Co 5s 67	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Ph Read&C&I 5s 73	11½	11½	11½
2 Phillips Pet 3s 48	110¾	110¾	110¾
9 PCC & St L 4¼s 77	99	98	98
5 PCC & StL2d4½s42B	107½	107½	107½
1 Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	43½	43½	43½
8 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	80½	80½	80½
2 Por Ri AT 6s 42 unst	59	59	59
52 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	18¼	17¾	17¾
1 Publ Ser No Ill 5½s 66	110½	110½	110½
1 Purity Bak 4s 48	103¼	103¼	103¼
17 Readg 4½s 97 A	73	72⅝	73
1 Rem Rand 4½s56ww	99	99	99
2 Republic Steel 5½s 54	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Republic Steel 4½s 61	94¾	94¾	94¾
9 Republic Steel 4½s 56	95⅜	95	95
7 Richfield Oil 4s 52	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Rio Gr W cit 4s 49	11	11	11
11 Roch G&E 3¼s 69	107⅜	107½	107½
4 Saguenay Pow 4½s66	98¼	97¾	97¾
5 StLIM&S 4sR&G 33	60	60	60
3 StLIM&S4sR&G33ct	59	59	59
3 StLPeo&NW5s48	20	20	20
10 St LSP 5s B '50 ct	103¾	103¼	103¼
3 St LSP 4½s '78	10¼	10	10
10 St LSP 4½s '78 ct st	10	10	10
2 St LSP 4s '50 A	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 St LSP 4s '50 A ct	10	10	10
5 St Paul Un Dep 5s '72	114	114	114
6 San Ant Pub Srv 4s '63	107½	107½	107½
2 Seab A L cn 6s '45	8	8	8
7 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
6 Sea A L aj 5s '49	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
6 Sea A L 5s '49 st	14¼	14¼	14¼
19 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	5⅝	5½	5½
9 Sea A L rfg 4s '59 ct	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
24 Shell Un 2¼s '54	95¾	95¼	95¼
6 Socony-Vac 3s '64	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 So Bell T&T 3½s '62	108¾	108¾	108¾
1 So Calif 3s '51	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 So Pac 4½s '68	47½	46½	46½
33 Sou Pac 4½s '81	46½	45¾	45¾
32 So Pac 4½s '69	46⅝	45¾	45¾
2 So Pac cit 4s '49	45¼	45	45
11 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	49¼	48¾	48¾
11 South Ry 6½s '56	82	80½	80½
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	76	76	76
29 South Ry cn 5s '94	88½	88¼	88⅜
20 South Ry gen 4s '56	58¾	57¾	57¾
23 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	105⅜	105	105
15 Studebaker cv 6s '45	102	101	101
2 T RR A St L 5s '44	114¼	114¼	114¼
3 Tex Corp 3½s '51	107¼	107¼	107¼
15 Tex Corp 3s '59	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	71½	71½	71½
5 Third Ave 5s '37	97	97	97
70 Third Ave aj 5s '60	14¼	13¾	13¾
12 Third Ave 4s '60	52¼	52¼	52¼
12 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	108¼	108	108
7 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	102¼	102	102
10 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	114½	114½	114½
21 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113¾	113¼	113¼
3 Un Pac 3½s '71	97⅛	97⅛	97¼
2 Unit Bis Am 5s '50	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Un-Cig-Wh Strs 5s '52	63	63	63
6 Un Gr Trfic 6s '51 Jan	78	78	78
8 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	106½	106½	106½
1 Cuba 5½s '53	101½	101½	101½
8 Denmark 6s '42	65¾	64	64⅞
19 Denmark 4½s '62	45¾	45¼	45¼
2 Dom 1st 5½s 60 ctfxa	70¾	70¾	70¾
1 El Salvador 8s '48ct	13½	13½	13½
3 Ital Cr Cons7s '47B	73	71½	71½
1 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	52	52	52
4 Italy 7s 1951	70	69¾	69¾
2 Mtge City 6½s '52	50¼	49¾	49¾
2 Minas Ger 6½s '59	8½	8½	8½
1 N Sou Wales 5s '57	84¼	84¼	84¼
7 Norway 6s '44	90	90	90
6 Norway 6s '43	92	90½	90½
2 Norway 4½s '56	77¼	77¼	77¼
17 Norway 4½s '65	72	70	70
7 Norway 4s '63	70¾	70⅝	70¾
1 Orient Dev 6s '53	57¾	57¾	57¾
4 Oslo City 4½s '55	70¾	70¾	70¾
16 Panama 5s 63A st asd	73	71	73
1 Pernambuco 7s '47	6½	6½	6½
4 Peru 7s '59	10½	10½	10½
22 Peru 1st 6s '60	9½	9½	9½
4 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9½	9½	9½
2 Poland 5s '50	7½	7½	7½
4 Queensld 7s '41	100	100	100
16 Queensld 6s '47	95½	95¼	95¼
1 Rio de Jan 8s '46	7½	7½	7½
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '67	7¾	7¾	7¾
2 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	8	8	8
2 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	8	8	8
11 Rome 6½s '52	59	58	58
2 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	22¼	22¼	22¼
1 SilesiiProv4½s58asd	5	5	5
1 Sydney 5½s '55	86	86	86
4 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	56	56	56
15 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	58½	58¼	58¼
1 Uruguay 6s '60	52¾	52¾	52¾
2 Uru r aj 3¾s4½s'79	45½	45½	45½
3 Urug 4s4½s4¾s'78 Feb	47½

World's Largest Airplane on Way For the U. S. Army

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15 (AP)—The Army is building the world's largest plane, believed capable of flying to Europe and back without stopping.

Authoritative sources disclosed today that this was the ship which J. Edgar Hoover was talking about when he told Congressmen recently how the plans had been stolen and then recovered by G-men.

The 70-ton craft, understood to have a wing spread of more than 200 feet, is nearing completion now in the Santa Monica, Calif., plant of the Douglas Aircraft Company.

At least one foreign government was said to be interested in the plane, which would dwarf any Army plane now in service. Army and commercial engineers, who have been working on the plane for 18 months, were understood to plan first tests next summer.

The plane's new model high-powered motors promise a range 6,000 or possibly 7,000 miles.

Another development today was a report that the nation's reserve of trained civilian flyers increased 37 per cent during 1939, and the number of civil airplanes 24 per cent.

Boeing Bombers

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP)—A new 22-ton, B-17B Army bomber is coming off the assembly lines of the Boeing Aircraft Company's plants every fourth working day.

The four-engined craft are part of a production series of the same type that recently flew non-stop from Los Angeles to New York in nine and a half hours, a record for large planes.

The company is completing delivery of 39 bombers of the same type to the United States Army. The number of new bombers being built was not made public.

Enmeshes Planes

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ordnance experts said Jan. 13 a new anti-aircraft shell designed to enmesh planes in steel cables suspended from a parachute had been developed in this country and might play an important part in the European war.

It was released for sale abroad after American army tests and the invention was understood to have been sold to France. Whether a similar weapon has been developed for American defenses or whether the war department rejected it after the tests was not disclosed. The shell releases a parachute trailing hundreds of feet of steel tape designed to foul the propellers or other parts of hostile planes.

Hotel Men and U. S. Unite In Drive for 'Travel America'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 15—Hotel men and the United States Government will join this year in promoting travel within the western hemisphere, in line with the proclamation of 1940 as "Travel America Year," by President Roosevelt.

Plans were worked out here at a week-end conference of hotel and travel executives in Hotel Traymore, led by Thomas D. Green, of New York, American Hotel Association President. Francisco J. Hernandez of Washington, D. C., attended as head of the travel division of the Pan American Union. W. Bruce Macnamee of Washington took part as Director of the United States Travel Bureau, created under Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

Mr. Macnamee said the United States Government for the first time has begun federal subsidizing of travel promotion, a field already actively entered by other nations. His bureau has obtained a $27,500 appropriation for the first 100,000 illustrated brochures on travel attractions in the United States and will distribute these to American legations, consulates and embassies in Central and South America. Another $100,000 appropriation has passed the House and is now before the Senate, "to fully establish our Bureau and give it sufficient working funds."

Latin-Americans have been spending $150,000,000 a year to visit Europe, he said, and the United States Travel Bureau hopes to bring this business to this country now that war has cut off Europe. The Bureau likewise is helping to divert even larger amount of former European travel by United States citizens by inducing them to visit South America.

Travel world-wide was a $5,738,000,000 industry in 1939," Mr. Macnamee said, and the war has provided the "opportunity of a generation" to divert much of this within the Western Hemisphere. The State Department at Washington is assisting.

The ideas forwarded here were developed in San Francisco at the Inter-American Travel Congress last April. The next step will be a seven or eight month "Good Will Ambassador Tour" by Bennett E. Tousley, Jr., son of the Traymore manager, starting next week. He will visit hotel men in every nation south of here, carrying embossed gift copies of the Roosevelt proclamation and offering whatever aid the American Hotel Association may give on the details and technique of organized hotel associations.

Beginning on Nov. 11, a four-day meeting will be held in the Nacional Hotel de Cuba in Havana to organize a federation of hotel associations of the Western Hemisphere. This will be primarily a Latin-American affair, Mr. Green said, although the American Hotel Association also will send a delegation chosen at its annual convention opening on Oct. 2 in Seattle, Wash.

After these preparatory steps, the Inter-American Travel Congress will hold its next meeting in 1941 in Mexico City. Mr. Hernandez, its permanent Secretary, voiced the hope that by that time the organization of the Western Hemisphere will have been completed.

1940 Made 'Travel America Year' By Roosevelt Friendship Gesture

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt, noting that the European war would "deter travel" by American citizens to belligerent areas, Jan. 13 proclaimed 1940 "Travel America Year" and asked the American people to do their vacationing in Western Hemisphere Nations.

This, he said, would "further consolidate our unity" by promoting better knowledge of "our own and each other's countries."

The text of the proclamation follows:

"Whereas the exigencies of international conflict may be expected to deter travel by American citizens to the areas involved, and

"Whereas no such deterrent to travel exists among the friendly Nations of the Western Hemisphere, and

"Whereas it is important that we in the Americas further consolidate our unity by a better knowledge of our own and each other's countries through the instrumentality of travel, and

"Whereas the facilities of the Government of the United States may well be devoted to the encouragement of so laudable a program now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do proclaim 1940 as Travel America Year and do invite our own citizens, and friends from other lands, to join in a great travel movement, so that our peoples may be drawn even more closely together in sympathy and understanding."

Matanuska Colony Now on Its Own

PALMER, Alaska (AP)—Matanuska's co-operative colony, established by the Government as a haven for drought-stricken midwestern farmers, was virtually free of the Federal Government's guiding hand Jan. 13.

In a ceremony as simple as it was important to the settlers, the farmers' co-operative signed final agreements and contracts with the Government - sponsored Alaska Rural Rehabilitation Corporation to take over units in the "civic center," the Government agency's last business stronghold in the colony.

Previously, in the move which Manager L. C. Stock explained was to "divorce the project from Government relief," the co-operative had taken over the colony trading post and warehouse, which have averaged an annual gross business of $220,000, along with the creamery and the colony's produce and meat departments. However, representatives of the co-op and ARRC said the latter would continue to assist financially for a limited time.

Coal Firm Giving Homes —But With Reservations

POTTSVILLE, Pa. (AP)—Michael E. Yourkovsky, President of the Great Anthracite Coal Company, is giving away 300 homes.

To get one, all you have to do is pay the 1938 and 1939 taxes and a small fee for drawing up the deed.

The houses—about 60 years old, with no conveniences—are on land in Schuylkill and Northumberland Counties which Mr. Yourkovsky's firm took over from the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Company, now undergoing reorganization.

Kentucky's New Governor Keeps 'No Whisky' Custom

FRANKFORT, Ky. (AP)—No liquor is to be served in the Governor's mansion in Kentucky, the Nation's largest whisky-producing State.

This was announced by Gov. Keen Johnson during the serving of fruit cocktails at a dinner for State officials at the mansion Jan. 12.

Governor Johnson explained he was "following the custom" of his predecessor, United States Senator A. B. (Happy) Chandler.

Industrial Building In New Jersey Jumps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 15—Industrial building plans submitted to the State Department of Labor during December were a record high for the month, the Department reported today. A total of 81 plans calling for the expenditure of $1,949,054 were presented. The number of projects was three times the December average over a period of 20 years and so was the amount of money involved.

Liberties Union Asks Closing Of Dies Committee

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Dies Committee investigating un-American activities should be discontinued, and if Congress decides that a further investigation is necessary, the inquiry should be undertaken by a nonpolitical fact-finding commission or by a joint Senate and House committee, according to the American Civil Liberties Union.

"The joint resolution creating the investigating body should contain a clear and concise definition of the scope of the inquiry, specific and adequate safeguards to prevent a repetition of the improper acts and procedure of the Dies Committee and provision for a membership which would be representative of a true cross-section of our diversified national thought so that it may constitute an impartial body whose views are consonant with a fair definition of the field of inquiry and one in which the public may place full trust and confidence," the report, prepared by a special committee of the Union headed by Raymond L. Wise, member of the board of directors, recommends.

The Union characterized the latest report of the Dies committee, however, as more temperate in tone and in striking contrast to the "alarmist statements of Chairman Dies himself." Any continuation of the inquiry, it adds, should give full opportunity to all those maligned to testify and offer witnesses in their behalf.

Admitting that "scattered through" the Dies Committee record is information helpful to the American people, the Union holds, however, that this is "overwhelmingly offset by the injury to individuals and organizations and to civil liberties which resulted from the Committee's work."

Military Heads Ordered to Jail

NASHVILLE, Ga. (AP)—Georgia's National Guard chief and an aide were sentenced to jail for contempt of court Jan. 13 and W. L. Miller, deposed and forcibly evicted State Highway Chairman, won a permanent injunction against military interference with his return to office.

Superior Judge Will R. Smith imposed a minimum of 20 days upon Adj. Gen. John E. Stoddard and a flat 20 days upon Lieut. Col. J. H. Skelton after holding them in contempt for disregard of a previous restraining order granted Mr. Miller.

Neither office attended a hearing here and no immediate move was made to arrest them. Formal orders on the contempt conviction and injunction will be dispatched to Atlanta for execution next week. The two officers are directing National Guard patrol of the State Highway Building there, barring Mr. Miller, under martial law orders of Gov. E. D. Rivers.

Since Governor Rivers ousted Mr. Miller Dec. 2, charging the latter used the Chairman's office to build for himself a 1940 gubernatorial campaign, the deposed official has pushed litigation aimed at restoration.

General Stoddard was given a continuing jail term. Counsel for Mr. Miller explained this meant the officer was sentenced to jail "until he complies with the Court's orders and stops interfering with Mr. Miller."

'Ham 'n' Eggs' Plan Now Down to $20

LOS ANGELES (AP)—"Ham 'n' eggs" isn't the "$30 every Thursday" pension plan any more.

Willis Allen, one of the sponsors of the proposal twice defeated by California voters, announced that the organization will seek only $20 weekly for citizens over 50 at a third election next August.

Mr. Allen said a previous proposal that the post of Director of the plan be limited to one of two individuals would be eliminated in favor of the election of three administrators. Another change would exempt church and charity groups from taxation.

La Follette Says NPA Seeks Congress Seats

MADISON, Wis. (AP) — Former Governor Philip F. La Follette, who returned from a vacation in Mexico, said Jan. 12 the National Progressives of America would seek to elect several United States Senators and Representatives to Congress this year.

Mr. La Follette announced the formation of NPA here in April, 1938. He is directing its affairs.

He said the new party would have tickets in several States of the West and East but that it would be premature to name them now. He said in States where no Progressive ticket could be established the NPA would support Democratic or Republican liberals favoring a new national third party.

Bit of Land—$3,000

CINCINNATI, Ohio (AP)—A Cincinnati store paid $3,000 for a "splinter" of land 1¼ inches wide and 140 feet long. The purchase cleared title to the store site.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Ottawa: Church Edifice, 268 Metcalfe Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 26.

England

Cheshire

Wallasey: Wallasey Town Hall, 3 p. m., Feb. 17.

Lancashire

Lytham St. Annes: Palace Theater, Clifton Street, 3 p. m., Feb. 11.

London

London (Third Church): Church Building, Curzon Street, W. 1, 3 p. m., Feb. 17. Admission by ticket; free to all on application.

London (Ninth Church): Connaught Rooms, 1:10 p. m., Feb. 13.

Northumberland

Whitley Bay: Church Edifice, Holly Avenue, 3 p. m., Feb. 11.

Warwickshire

Coventry: The Central Hall, Warwick Lane, 3 p. m., Jan. 27.

United States

Arizona

Tucson: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 23.

California

Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.

Los Angeles (Tenth Church): 936 West Forty-ninth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 25.

San Diego (Third Church): Russ Auditorium, Russ Boulevard and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 23.

Colorado

Colorado Springs: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 23.

Trinidad: Church Edifice, 317 Pine Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 21.

Connecticut

Greenwich: Greenwich High School, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 21.

Florida

Eustis: Municipal Auditorium, Grove Street and Orange Avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 21.

Illinois

Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.

Chicago (Sixteenth Church): Church Edifice, 7261 North Ashland Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 25.

East St. Louis: Church Edifice, Washington Place and Summit Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 25.

La Grange: Church Edifice, 100 South Catherine Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 21.

Libertyville: Libertyville Township High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 21.

Kansas

Kansas City (auspices Second Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, Eighteenth Street and Tauromee Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 22.

Leavenworth: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 23.

Maine

Portland: Congress Square Universalist Church, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 21.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Falmouth, Norway, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., Jan. 23. Radiocast short wave Stations WRUL and WRUW, 49.6 meters (6.04 megacycles) and 25.6 meters (11.73 megacycles).

Boston (Second Church): Church Edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.

Springfield: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 22.

Michigan

Detroit (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Whitmore Road and Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 23. Radiocast Station WJBK, 1500kc.

Detroit (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 14710 Kercheval Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.

Grand Rapids (Second Church): Park Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 22.

Mississippi

Gulfport: Community Hall, East Beach, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.

Missouri

Jefferson City: Public Library Building, 8 p. m., Jan. 25.

Kansas City (First Church): Church Edifice, Ninth Street and Forest Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.

St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, Kingshighway and Westminster Place, 8 p. m., Jan. 23.

St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.

Springfield (First Church): Church Edifice, 330 Central Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 21.

New Jersey

Bridgeton (auspices First Church, Vineland): Criterion Treater, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 21.

Trenton: Junior High School No. 3, West State Street and Parkside Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 21.

New York

Buffalo (First Church): Buffalo Consistory, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 26.

Forest Hills: Church Edifice, Greenway Terrace and Middlemay Circle, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 23.

Great Neck: Great Neck High School, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 26.

Jamaica: Church Edifice, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 25.

New York (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 9 East Forty-third Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 25.

New York (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, 1935 Anthony Avenue, near Tremont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 23.

Queens Village: Church Edifice, Two Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Ninety-third Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 22.

St. Albans: Church Edifice, 188-21 Suffolk Drive, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 23.

Scarsdale: Dyckman Hall, Heathcote and Post Roads, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 22.

North Carolina

Salisbury: Capitol Theater, 123 West Innis Street, 4 p. m., Jan. 21.

Washington: Washington High School Auditorium, Second and Bridge Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 26.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (Auspices Nine Churches, Philadelphia and vicinity): Fifth Church of Christ Scientist, 1915 Pine Street, 8:30 p. m., January 25. Radiocast Station WIP, 610 kilocycles.

Pittsburgh (First Church): Carnegie Music Hall, Forbes Street at Schenley Park, 8:15 p. m., January 26.

Texas

Ingleside (auspices Society, Aransas Pass): Community Building, 3 p. m., January 21.

San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 12 m., January 26.

Washington

Seattle (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 2555 Eighth Avenue West, 8 p. m., January 22. Radiocast Station KOL, 1270 kilocycles.

Shelton: Junior High School Auditorium, 1234 Franklin Street, 3 p. m., January 21.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc. Jan. 21, Feb. 4, 18, March 3, 17.
10:45 a. m., WRUL (formerly W1XAL), 11.79mc. (25.4m.), 15.13mc. (19.8m.), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Feb. 4, March 3.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc. (49.6m.), 11.73mc. (25.6m.), Chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Feb. 4, March 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc. on Feb. 4, March 3.

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc. on Jan. 21.

New York—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc. on Feb. 4, 18.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc., on Jan. 28 Feb. 11, 25, March 10, 24.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Feb. 4, March 3

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on Jan. 28.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Jan. 21, Feb. 4, 18, March 3, 17.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Jan. 21, Feb. 4, 18, March 3, 17.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Feb. 4, March 3.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Jan. 21, Feb. 4, 18, March 3, 17.

Canada

Toronto — First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc on Jan. 28, Feb. 11, 25, March 10, 24.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Jan. 21, Feb. 18, March 17.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70¢ a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

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Local Classified

United States and Canada

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ELMHURST, L. I., N. Y., 9220 51st Ave.—Room, semi-private bath; reasonable; private home. Tel. Newtown 9-2959.

N. Y. C., West End Ave. (99th St.)—Nicely furnished room, private family; Christian Scientist preferred. Tel. AC. 2-1884.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1736 Columbia Road N. W., Apt. 302. Col. 2413—Bright room in cultured home for gentleman.

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Two for 3.30
New patterns—new color blends—in broadcloths and other fine fabrics. Made with lastex wonder belts for comfort. Sizes A, B, C, D. Coat or middy styles. Men's Dept., 1st floor. Mail orders filled or dial 2-4681.
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CONCORD
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$5 and $6
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(Continued)

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PHONE 86

SEE NEXT PAGE

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for
Norfolk's Leading Laundry
Fairfax Family Laundry Corp.
717-721 Fairfax Ave., Norfolk, Va.

RANDOLPH'S—ESSO—SERVICE
Tires, Batteries, Accessories, Greasing
Campostella and Wilson Road
Norfolk, Virginia
TEL. BERKELEY 9114

G. L. WILLIS, Prop J. W. WILLIS, Mgr
Willis DRY CLEANERS
Phone 22389
754 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA

W. G. SWARTZ CO.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store
January Sales
A whole month of unusual values all through the store. Advantageous purchases and Clearaways from regular stocks.

RICHMOND

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

O. B. Caldwell
Things Good To Eat
Phones 5503, 5504, 8547 104 Grandin Road

MEREDITH'S MARKET
Carefully Selected Foods
108 GRANDIN ROAD Dial 2-3128
Delivery Service

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1019 FOURTH AVENUE

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

WEST VIRGINIA

MORGANTOWN

RICHARDS RESTAURANT
Phone 6941 106 High St.
Morgantown, W. Va.

C. C. ASHTON ESSO STATION
Cor. Pleasant St. and Cobun Ave.
Morgantown, W. Va.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Main 2866, 9 to 12 daily

Lady Hudson Millinery
Distinctive millinery in the latest fashion-correct styles for particular women.
Hudson's Bay Company

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores throughout Alberta"
CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs
General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M. 1101

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st. West Phone M-7833

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at
KRAFT THE FURRIER
Established Since 1908
222 8th Ave. West Calgary

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6¢ per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFOPMATION BUREAU

WEAR
"SMILE" HATS
SHIRTS—TIES—SOCKS
TOM CAMPBELL'S
SMILE HAT SHOP
10124 JASPER AVENUE

PACEY'S BEAUTY SALON
Offering a Complete Beauty Service, Designed for a More Lovely You.
10339 Jasper Ave. Phone 21473

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
SALES AND SERVICE
J. A. Werner Hardware Co.
LIMITED
Estab. 1906
10139 99th Street Phone 22230

TEMPLEMAN BROS.
Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating
Gas Fitting, Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 226 33
Lumber and Millwork
"Better Lumber at No Extra Cost"
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO.
Limited
109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta

You never pay more at Edmonton's Own Store
JOHNSTONE WALKER
— LIMITED —
Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670
Lingerie for discriminating women who demand the best. See it at the Bay.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

J. S. MILLER COAL CO.
Osborne at Subway
PHONE 42 877
ESTAB 1921 C P L 4

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG
(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 92-912 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Carefree Beauty Enhancing Natural Loveliness—
Come to the
"BAY" BEAUTY SALON
THIRD FLOOR
Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

Every Day is Bargain Day
SAFEWAY

"BIDDY"
Luncheon—Tea
282 Hargrave Street
Winnipeg, Man.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

See the "Return To Elegance" as featured in the new 1940 WALLPAPERS.
On Display Now at
Robinson's

For Quality Fuels Call
J. STODDART COAL CO.
219 Lotteridge Street Tel. 4-3448

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218 Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SUPERTEST
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Caincross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

MEN, your Winter Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear
CUMMING the Clothier
Stores in London, Stratford and Galt

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met. 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave.

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

Looking for a Bridge Prize?
You'll find one in our Gift Shop!
Fourth Floor
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr Met. 944

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service 10c Each
487 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

ONTARIO

OTTAWA

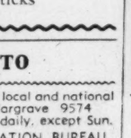
For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C.C.B.
Electric Works
Phone 2-5706 378-380 Bank St.

CANADA BREAD CO.
LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter—Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

GIBSON'S TAXI AND GARAGE
Washing—Repairs
Battery Service
225 Albert Street 2.2468

English Dinnerware
Spode, Wedgwood, Coalport, Royal Crown Derby and other famous names.
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank Street



Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.
410-416 BANK STREET
Toboggans, Skis, Skates
Hockey Sticks

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574 Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily, except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto
Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr 1187

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS TORONTO

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery
LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE 1145

J. E. Wainwright
Real Estate Investments
INSURANCE
1480 Danforth Ave. Toronto
Phone GE. 0263

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH
FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.
7 DIRECT PHONES MI 4691

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W. (Just East of St. George St.)

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
***Silverwood's* DAIRY PRODUCTS**
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

MEN'S SHIRTS
are finished on the latest equipment to please the most fastidious, folded with the buttons undone. May we do your shirts?
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO
LAUNDERERS
AND DRY CLEANERS

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

PHONE CITY Ford ELGIN 5660
E. D. Maguire Motors
LIMITED
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Tels. 318-9

WINDSOR

Our Cash and Carry Service is very attractive
Suits, Topcoats and Plain Dresses, 65c
Warren the Cleaner Limited
464 Crawford Avenue
Cleaners of Distinction

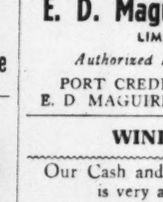
WESTINGHOUSE
Radios—Refrigerators
Ranges
Furnish your Home at
Baum & Brody
LIMITED
Chatham at Ferry Street

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens if you contemplate visiting Montreal
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited



ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Shirriff's *Lushus* TABLE JELLIES
Use the Phone — We Deliver

LINENS
Household and Fancy Linens of Quality at Lowest
JANUARY SALE PRICES
JUL. HEIM
1420 Drummond Street LA. 5098

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
• Women's and Children's Wear
• Men's Clothing and Furnishings
• Fine Linens • China • Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop . . .
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew
& COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

FUR COATS
Special Orders or Ready-Made
Restyling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE INC
MAKERS OF *Quality Furs*
Telephone ★BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1198 Phillips Sq.

FURS OF QUALITY
by
Grande & Marchand
LIMITED
1450 St. Catherine Street W.

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
THORNBURG BROS. Ltd.
1400 St. Catherine West LA. 9023
Direct from our Greenhouses to you DE. 0531

Scotts
RESTAURANT
1180 St. Catherine Street, West

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA
Eilers
SWIFT CURRENT REGINA ESTEVAN FORT QU'APPELLE MOOSE JAW

SASKATOON
Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

O. K. Economy
Purveyors of
FINE FOODS

European Local Classified
(Continued)

HOME SHARING

KENT—Lady owning comfortable bungalow offers home to gentlewoman who would share household expenses. Jones, "Engaret," Hurst Road, Bexley.

INSURANCE

All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment Annuities, etc.
F. R. GARNETT
81 St. Leonards Court, East Sheen
London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

LAUNDRIES

PLEASE help an old-established London laundry to carry on during the evacuation by posting from the country all lighter articles such as shirts, silks and woollies; a quick and careful service and return postage paid. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Rd., South Acton. Acorn 1794.

Tel. Ladbroke 2070 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10.
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

MEN'S WEAR

REAL GOOD WOOLLEN UNDERWEAR at pre-war price; also Men's Dressing Gowns for presents. Phone Holborn 3522 for details.
J. W. TACON 275 High Holborn London, W. C. 1
Established over 100 years.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

TYPEWRITERS, portable and standard, all makes, new or rebuilt; cash or 10/- monthly, deferred terms; BLUE SEAL PRODUCTS LTD., for all office equipment, 106-7 High Holborn, London, W. C. 2. HOLborn 3696.

OFFICE SUPPLIES

CARBONS, RIBBONS and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., LTD., 11 Queen Victoria St., London, E. C. 4. City 4521.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON—Miss Baker, 13 St. George's Sq., S. W. 1—Double rooms, 3½ gns., single 2 gns. and 35/-; H. and C. in some. VIC. 3306. Bus 24 passes.

SURREY 18 miles London—2 single rooms in quiet country home, full or partial board 2-2½ gns. Box W-1056, BCM/CSM, London

POST WANTED

LADY, shorthand-typist, requires suitable position; many years' experience in commercial and accountants' offices. Box W-1520, BCM/CSM, London.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

SECRETARIAL SERVICES, Shorthand, Typewriting, translation, staff dictation room, confidential work understandingly executed. H. CRAIG-KELLY, LTD., 20 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2. Met. 3180.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON, W. 2, Porchester Terrace, "Sixty Seven"—Comfortably furnished rooms, H. and C. throughout, bed, bath, breakfast 6/6; permanent guests from 27/6, reduction sharing Langham 3679.

KENSINGTON, 42 Warwick Gardens, London, W. 14—Residential rooms, breakfasts, baths, e. l. and service from 25/- p. w.; near Christian Science church. Phone WEstern 8758.

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON—MODERN SERVICE DIVAN SITTING ROOMS—3 mins. Baker Street Station; concealed H. & C., P. O. telephones in rooms, gas fires and rings; moderate weekly terms including breakfast, baths and lighting; other meals optional; single night 6/6 inclusive. Resident owner, MRS. CROSS, 30, Nottingham Place, W. 1. Welbeck 3441.

TAILORING

AYERST & DALE TAILORS NAVAL, MILITARY AND CIVIL for the very best at moderate prices
9/10 Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent St., London, W. 1. Gerrard 5187

TEA ROOMS

THE MONTROSE
42 New Oxford Street, London, W. C. 1
FOR A GOOD COOKED LUNCH
Catering for Parties Temple Bar 7208

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

RYAN AND RYAN
Queens Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea, London, Flaxman 2747
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS

England

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Whitehall 9691 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily, except Sunday Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12:45 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Charles H. Baber
The Pioneer of the
"Heel to Ball"
Method of Shoe Fitting
Holds the Largest Collection of
American and Canadian Shoes
in All Widths, in LONDON
Always at Your Service to Fit Your Feet
LANGHAM HOUSE
Upper Regent St., W. 1, Nr. Queens Hall
CHARLES H. BABER, LTD.

Ethel Oakley Ltd.
50 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3
Artists in Hairdressing Beauty Culture
(Phyllis Earle Methods)
(Close to Harrods) Tel. Ken. 0843

HERBERT B. PIKE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING
Steam Process. No Heater System
68 Gloucester Road, S. W. (St. George's Court)
Tel. Western 2233
Potter & Moore's Powder Cream in all shades 1/-

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Sloane 6885
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

CHAS. HAYWARD
"Hair Specialist"
All kinds of artistic hairwork executed.
The most up-to-date methods of Permanent Waving including the latest wireless method
68 Queensway, Bayswater, W.2
Bayswater 2618

HARTNOLLS
Printers and Stationers
BRIXTON 1084
Enquiries invited for Lecture and all kinds of Commercial Printing
50, Robsart Street, Brixton, S. W. 9

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab. 1896

TOM HILL
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1
Makers of
Fine Quality Leather Goods
High Grade Luggage
SLO 8969 EST. 1870

ENGLAND

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO AND TELEVISION
and at Hill Top, Muswell Hill, N. 10
Tel. Tudor 2143

LONDON N. W. Temple Fortune

LINDON'S
(H. L. & R. N. SELDON)
General Drapers and Home Furnishers
11-13, Temple Fortune Parade, N. W. 11
Telephone SPEedwell 3721/6087

LONDON E.—Leytonstone

New and Becoming Styles in Furs and Fur Coats
R. W. & I. PUDDICOMBE
Furriers
706, High Road, Leytonstone
(Ley. 1124)

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for
GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4186
169 High Road Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
36 Broadway Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0083

LONDON S. E.—Lewisham

PEAK of PIANO PERFECTION
Reached and Maintained by
ROBERT MORLEY & CO., LTD.
of LEWISHAM and BROMLEY
Phone LEE Gn. 5444
Phone RAVensbourne 4667
Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Free.
OR BETTER STILL FOR YOU AND US—CALL
Factory always open for inspection

LONDON S. E.—Norwood

LINGERIE
Hosiery, Knitwear, Etc.
VERA COOKE
16, Crown Parade, Beulah Hill, S.E.19
Phone Gipsy Hill 2865

LONDON S. E. West Norwood

Furniture Removed from England to Anywhere on Earth
SHIPPING Days STORING
Modern Home Furnishers
WEST NORWOOD, LONDON, S. E. 27
Phone GIPsy Hill 1133

LONDON S. W. East Sheen

Agents for Viyella Aertex and Chilprufe
A. C. FIELD
Fancy Draper
409, 411 Upper Richmond Rd. East Sheen, S. W. 14
Phone Prospect 1260

LONDON S. W. Putney District and Barnes

W. GLOVER & SON, LTD.
Family Bakers and Confectioners
REFRESHMENT CONTRACTORS
Tel. PUTNEY 0705
Head Office—28 High St., Barnes, S. W. 13
Tel. PROSPECT 5104
Branches at
EAST SHEEN and ROEHAMPTON

Ireland

DUBLIN

Switzers
TRAVELLING and SPORTS GOODS
Extensive and thoroughly modern stocks. Moderate prices.
SWITZER & CO., LTD., Grafton St., Dublin

Established.....1776
STRAHAN DUBLIN
for Furniture, Carpets, Linoleum, Bedsteads Bedding, Removals and Storage
R. STRAHAN & CO. Ltd.
P. GILLESPIE D. S. GILLESPIE
135 STEPHEN'S GREEN

HELY'S Dame Street
Stationery, Printing, Fountain Pens, Sports Goods, High-Class Fishing Tackle, Dog Requisites
GOOD SERVICE

STEPHENS & BOURKE Ltd.
Court Shoe Makers
AGENTS FOR
Sir Herbert Barker, Cantilever and "Lotus" and "Delta" Shoes
26 Stephen's Green
14 College Green DUBLIN
216 Lr. Rathmines Road

GRANDY
St. Stephen's Green, Dublin
Gentlemen's Outfitters
Lowest Cash Prices

RATHFARNHAM

MILK
HUGHES BROTHERS LTD
HAZELBROOK DAIRY
RATHFARNHAM Phone TERENURE 136

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Where Would You Find—

1. Yosemite National Park?
2. "Old Ironsides"?
3. Cork in the raw state?
4. The Prime Meridian?
5. Eire?
6. The best-known work in America of the famous French sculptor Bartholdi?
7. Mammoth Cave?
8. The land discovered by Ponce de Leon?
9. An orchestra conducted by Serge Koussevitzky?
10. The Kremlin?

(Answers appear on this page)

Daily Anecdote

Brave Start

When Theodore Thomas was 22 years of age he was already known as a talented musician with wide and varied experience. He had conducted orchestras, but not opera.

One evening he returned home after a good day's work, had his dinner, and settled down for an evening of reading and a good rest, when a messenger came to him from the Academy of Music. "The orchestra is in place and the audience is waiting, but Carl Anschutz, the conductor, cannot appear. Would you come to the rescue and conduct the opera?"

Thomas always believed in seizing his opportunity. But here was an unfamiliar work, "The Jewess."

He thought it over for a moment, and then said, "I will."

Changing quickly into his dress suit, he was soon on the conductor's stand at the Academy, and conducted the performance as if it were a common experience. And thus began his career as an opera conductor.

Government

The business of government is to make all government unnecessary, just as wise parents are bringing up their children to do without them.—Elbert Hubbard.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Arlova, Lydia (lid′-i-ȧ är′-lô-vä) — Première danseuse of the San Carlo Ballet.

Conacher, Roy (kŏn′-ȧ-kĕr) —Hockey star of the Boston Bruins.

Durocher, Leo (dŭ-rō′-shĕr) —Manager of the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Fleischer, Max (flī′-shĕr)— Producer of the full-length feature film cartoon, "Gulliver's Travels."

Léger, Alexis (ȧ′-lĕk′-sē′ lȧ′-zhā′) — Secretary - General of the French Foreign Office.

Nenonen, Gen. Villio (vĭl′-lyô nē′-nô-nĕn)—Chief of Finland's artillery, recently on a diplomatic mission in the United States.

Ortega, Abraham (ä′-brä-äm′ ôr-tä′-gä) — Foreign Minister of Chile.

Schoenfeld, Arthur H. F. (shûn′-fĕlt)—U. S. Minister to Finland.

Spitalny, Phil (spī-tăl′-nī)— Conductor of an all-girl orchestra.

Wallenius, Gen. Kurt M. (kōort väl-lā′-nē-ōos) — Commander of the northern forces of Finland.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Erzincan (ĕr′-zĭn-jän′)— Region of Turkey where the recent earthquake was severely felt.

Reuter's News Agency (roi′-tẽrz) — British news agency, founded about 1851.

Rio de Janeiro (rē′-ō dȧ zhȧ-nā′-rō)—Capital of Brazil.

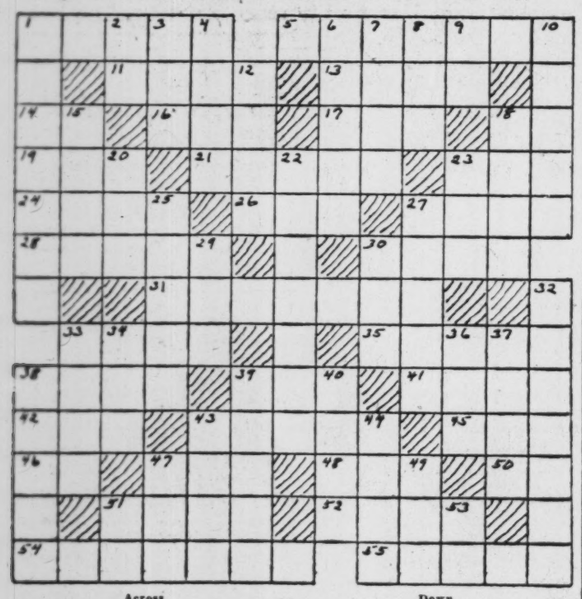
Key: ālē, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ăsk, sofȧ; ēve, hẽre, ẽvent, ĕnd, silẽnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fo͝od, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nat͟ure, verd͟ure; x=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=z in azure.

A Verse for Today . . .

Better is little with the fear of the LORD *than great treasure and trouble therewith.*—PROV. 15:16.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What State is west of Montana?
5—What ancient country apparently derived its name from Asshur, son of Shem?
11—Where is Guana?
13—What animals were imported by Solomon?
14—What is symbol for hafnium?
16—A Livonian is also called what?
17—What is a river of China?
18—Where is Poitiers (abbr.)?
19—Craw of a bird is what?
21—What is a kokam?
23—Who was son of Gad (Gen. 46:16)?
24—Who was son of Kemuel and descendant of Nahor (Gen. 22:21)?
26—Keeper of a door lock is what?
27—What is an instrument of manual operation?
28—What is a manufacturing city of Germany?
30—What is that which supplies air for breathing?
31—What was Sihon's capital city?
33—What is spindle in a shuttle on which the spool turns?
35—Prophet Amos was born where?
38—Would you wear, bake, or sail a manga?
39—What is a precious stone cut and polished for ornament?
41—What does Feodor Challapin do?
42—What command directs a team to turn to the near side?
43—What is a river of Idaho and Utah?
45—What city was most northern landmark of Palestine?
46—Symbol for aluminum is what?
47—What is name of a book of New Testament (abbr.)?
48—_____ Lake Falls is a city of Minnesota.
50—Myself.
51—Serbian language is what?
52—The Carina is also called what?
54—Who was King of Sidon and father of Jezebel?
55—What are used to guide a palfrey?

Down

1—Who was Abraham's first-born?
2—What suffix is equivalent to "ic"?
3—Who was Aram's second son (Gen. 10:23)?
4—Who was keeper of a herd of camels in reign of David (I Chron. 27:30)?
6—What title is used by natives of India when addressing a European gentleman?
7—What are mineral springs?
8—What is monetary unit of Japan?
9—Rupees (abbr.).
10—Ulysses S. Grant was born in what month?
12—What river is associated with Shakespeare?
15—What is a province of southwestern Persia?
18—What Mexican game is played with 36 cards?
20—Existed.
22—Who painted the "Sistine Madonna"?
23—What is any of grand divisions of geological time?
25—Who was the son of Chelub the brother of Shuah (I Chron. 4:11)?
27—Would you get cloth, tunes, or a plume from an orguinette?
29—Anything woven in meshes is what?
30—What is a river of France?
32—Whose opera is "Tristan and Isolde"?
33—What is any pinniped except the walrus?
34—The chanco has paws, fins, or buds—which (sing.)?
36—What is a young antelope called?
37—Who was son of Jerahmeel and Atarah (I Chron. 2:26)?
38—What did Simple Simon fish for?
39—Who was Nero's successor?
40—In Arthurian legend, who was husband of Isolde?
43—What was the name which Naomi adopted?
44—Would a kidang be a deer, bean, or vine?
47—Who was earth-god of Egyptians?
49—What is a river of England and Wales?
51—Shilling (abbr.).
53—What is one of sol-fa syllables?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In the Cascade Mountains, Washington

Monitor Camera Club from Justice M. Mathews, Jr., Seattle

A vista which regales visitors to Snow Lake

Daily Quotation

IT'S good to live only a moment at a time. . . . It isn't for you and me to lay plans; we've nothing to do but to obey and trust.—GEORGE ELIOT.

In Lighter Vein

Smart Soldier

Bismarck was commissioned by the Emperor to decorate with the Iron Cross a soldier who had shown great presence of mind in a moment of extreme danger. "I am authorized," said Bismarck, "to offer you 100 thalers instead of the cross."

"Please sir, how much is the Cross worth?" enquired the soldier.

"Three thalers."

"Very well, your highness, may I take the cross and 97 thalers."

Bismarck was so pleased by the shrewdness of the reply that the soldier received both.

Younger Brother

Mother: "Did you say that the young man who calls on you is a magician?"

Daughter: "Not exactly—but I've seen him take a quarter and make Willie disappear."

Britain's Problem

Here is an unexpected sidelight on evacuation. Three children are billeted on a bus route that passes their parents' home. One recent week end their hostess had some business to do. The children went back—for one day only—to their mother.

On Monday morning the hostess had a letter. If the children came home again, wrote their mother, would she send them one at a time, "as the three together are rather too much for me"!—Answers.

Not So Dogmatic

"Your parson seems to be a very dogmatic sort of man."

"Oh, no, he's got only two and both of them's mongrels."—News and Views.

Or Else!

Coxswain: "Take this oar!"

Stroke: "Or what?"—News and Views.

Self-Deceit

The punishment of the liar is that he eventually believes his own lies.—Elbert Hubbard.

Pleasant Memories

Think only of the past as its remembrance gives you pleasure. —Jane Austen.

Did You Ever Wonder

If Outsiders Can Listen In on Radio Telephone Conversations?

Except when using a party line, you may talk over the telephone with complete assurance of privacy. But when your call reaches out across, say, the Atlantic Ocean, your voice traverses a part of the distance on radio waves. And although anyone within range of the sending station might tune in to your conversation, you may be quite sure that what you say will be intelligible only by the party at the other end of the call.

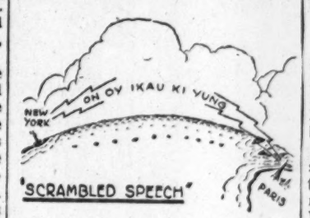
The reason is that the radio telephone speaks a language unlike any other tongue on earth. This special language is called "Cryptic" or, more popularly, "scrambled speech."

The scrambling is done in the sending station, where a band filter blocks out the lower-side modulation band and also the original carrier wave. This reverses the frequencies in the upper-side band, which becomes the lower-side band for the new carrier wave. Reversing the frequencies turns your voice upside down—the high tones become low and the low tones become high. If music were transmitted thus scrambled, the piping of the fife would become a rumbling bass and the kettledrums' roll would sound like a squeaky gate.

When the scrambled speech reaches the receiving station, the scrambling process is reversed and the tones are restored to their original order and quality, and your conversation sounds entirely normal to the person whom you are calling.

It is, obviously, impossible for an eavesdropper to make any sense at all out of the scrambled speech. For example, if you heard "ON OY IKAU KI YUNG" you might think it was Chinese, Japanese, or Javanese, but it is very unlikely that you would recognize it as Cryptic for "America calling."

Cryptic cannot be unscrambled mechanically without a knowledge of the frequency of the original carrier wave as well as that of the new one, and since the frequency of the carrier waves used by the



telephone company in radio telephone transmission can be changed whenever desired, you may be quite sure that no eavesdropper will understand anything you may say over the radio telephone. — W. P. Keasbey.

Propagandists Please Copy

All truth is safe and nothing else is safe; and he who keeps back the truth, or withholds it from men, from motives of expediency, is either a coward or a criminal, or both.—Max Muller.

World's Humor

Humorist — "Just a lot of hot air; huh?"

Sydney Bulletin — "I got tired of opening gates!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Supply

London

During the recent evacuation of children in England, something happened that recalled the Master's promise that those who help God's little ones shall be blessed.

Among a large party of children sent to the Blackpool area, were two small colored boys, whom nobody seemed to wish to have. House after house was tried, but everyone refused, until an elderly lady was approached. She could not bear to think of these little ones being homeless, and so she promised to look after them.

The two children had an excellent meal, and then were bathed and put to bed. And then the woman began to tidy their clothes, and put them away. To her surprise, she found a letter with each boy's clothes; and with each letter was a £5 note, sent by the father to "the kind lady" who should mother his children.

A few days later, the father, an Indian gentleman, found out where his boys were staying, and brought his big car to take out the lady and give her the best time of her life.

The father and boys are together now, and the kind woman is looking after them all.

Care in Teaching

Never teach a child anything of which you are not yourself sure; and above all, if you feel anxious to force anything into its mind in tender years, that the virtue of youth and early association may fasten it there, be sure it is no lie which you thus sanctify.—Ruskin.

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

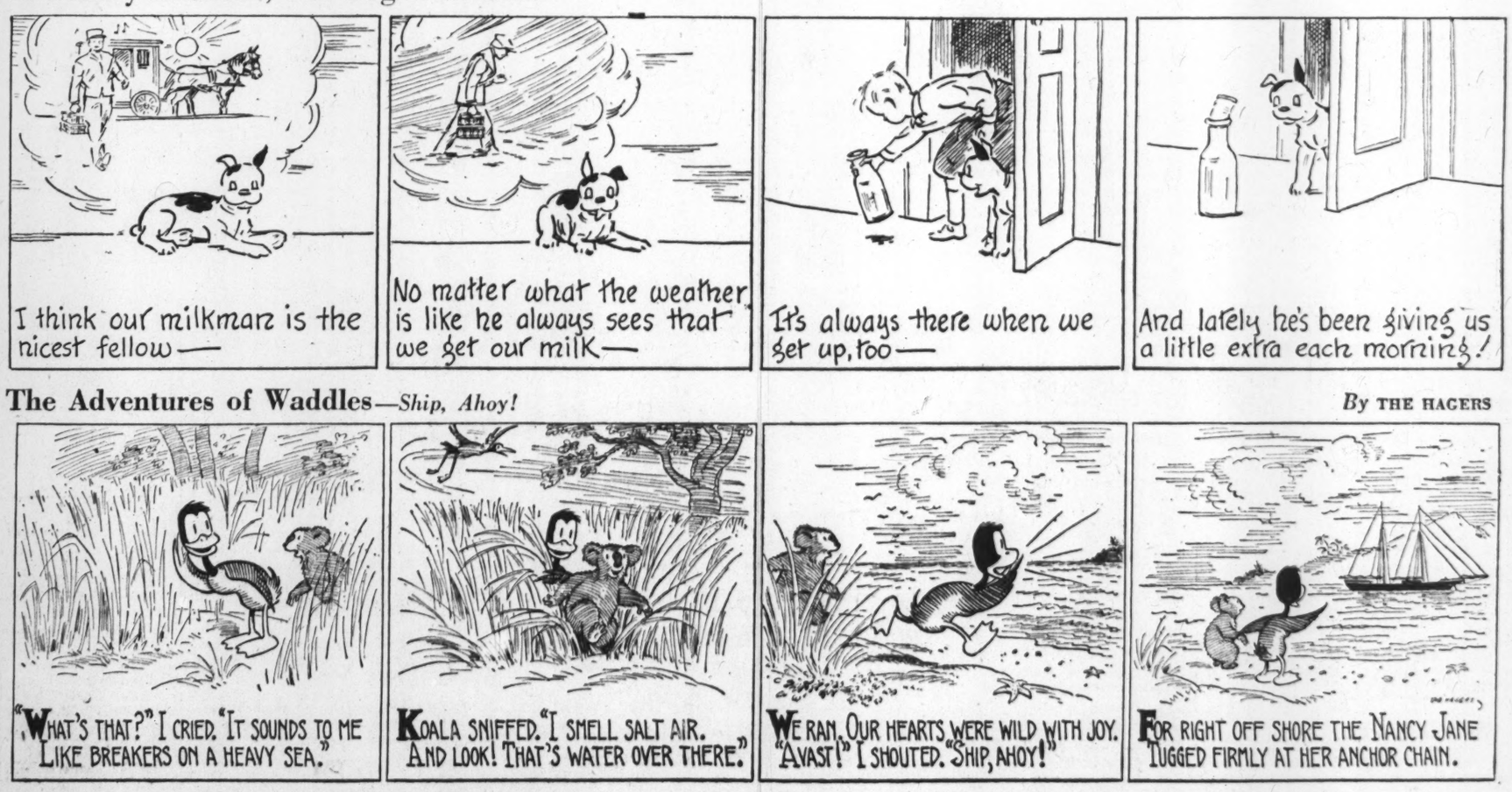
1. California. It was created in 1850 and contains a valley of world-famed beauty, many waterfalls of extraordinary height, and three groves of Big Trees.
2. The frigate "Constitution" in the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard.
3. It is the bark of the cork tree.
4. Greenwich, England.
5. A state formed in Southern Ireland in 1937. Eire is Gaelic for Ireland.
6. The Statue of Liberty in New York Harbor.
7. Central Kentucky.
8. Florida.
9. Dr. Koussevitzky conducts the Boston Symphony Orchestra.
10. The citadel of Moscow, Russia, enclosing the former palace of the Czar.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*More About the Snowman*

By LE PELLEY

MARMADUKE AND I ARE MAKING A SNOWMAN —— WANT TO HELP?
YES — I'm AN EXPERT!
WE'VE NAMED HIM WILLIAM:
I KNOW WHERE I CAN GET AN OLD HAT FOR HIM
URK—!
NOW WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH YOU?
YESTERDAY THAT SNOWMAN WAS STANDING OVER HERE!!
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Milkman*—


I think our milkman is the nicest fellow—
No matter what the weather is like he always sees that we get our milk—
It's always there when we get up, too—
And lately he's been giving us a little extra each morning!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ship, Ahoy!*

By THE HAGERS

"WHAT'S THAT?" I CRIED. "IT SOUNDS TO ME LIKE BREAKERS ON A HEAVY SEA."
KOALA SNIFFED. "I SMELL SALT AIR. AND LOOK! THAT'S WATER OVER THERE."
WE RAN. OUR HEARTS WERE WILD WITH JOY. "AVAST!" I SHOUTED. "SHIP, AHOY!"
FOR RIGHT OFF SHORE THE NANCY JANE TUGGED FIRMLY AT HER ANCHOR CHAIN.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Un-Christian Front

"Fantastic" and "deluded" are some of the first words that spring to mind in characterization of the grandiose plottings that are charged by the Federal Bureau of Investigation against eighteen men arrested in Brooklyn as members of an armed inner group of the so-called Christian Front.

The characterizations do apply, for it must indeed be a strange fire of fanaticism that induces a handful of young men to suppose that with some home-made bombs and even a few thousand rounds of ammunition for a dozen high-powered rifles they could touch off a conflagration under the noses of a force of 18,000 police. Possibly there are other little groups either of Fascasts or Communists similarly willing to play with fire. If so, Americans can be glad that the Department of Justice, with its recent extra authorizations of men for investigative work, is evidently prepared to douse any such sparks with a well-aimed water-bucket of regular legal prosecution.

It must be quite surprising to some who worked alongside some of the arrested men—one a washing-machine salesman, another a department store tailor, another a telegraph office clerk—to find their ordinary-appearing acquaintances identified, or at least accused, as potential terrorists. Yet that is the way these things work. Apart from the rather spectacular aspects of such a raid as this, the portentous fact it reveals is that not only these men but thousands of others are being tainted with a kind of hatefulness and hardness in thinking which threatens violence to themselves and others, however futile any outbreak would be to accomplish their purposes.

It is particularly sardonic that a faction willing to use bullets and bombs as their arguments in attempting to take over a government, even to remedy fancied abuses, should undertake to identify themselves by the name "Christian." The atheistic nature of Communism is, of course, too well known to disguise. But the so-called Christian Front takes on the mantle simply as a designation of anti-Semitism and to attempt to cover methods that are the antithesis of those of the Prince of Peace.

Gunplay against a free government which permits freedom of speech and of worship is an incongruous business to parade under the symbol of him who taught to turn the other cheek and who healed the ear of the man his follower had struck with a sword.

Britain's "Public" Schools

There is no other country in the world which has educational institutions quite like Britain's "public schools"—Eton, Harrow, Rugby, Winchester, and the others which for centuries have educated the sons of the English upper and middle classes. So much have these schools been a part of English life that the English character would scarcely be the same without them.

The crisis through which many of these schools are passing today is not wholly due to the war, but has been aggravated by it, for many of them have been uprooted from their normal surroundings, and masters and boys have been evacuated. New expenses have been added just at the moment when the usually well-to-do classes can least bear the burden.

But the problems which are causing anxiety existed before the war. These splendidly equipped schools with their highly trained staffs were costly to maintain. In days of ever-increasing taxation, the number of parents who could afford the fees has tended to diminish. Another problem concerns not only their power to exist, but their right to exist in these democratic times.

Endowed, independent, exclusive, they have provided a singular contrast to the democratic system of education which begins in the State-provided elementary schools, continues in the county secondary schools, and now—as not in the past—leads even to the older universities.

The ancient public schools no longer afford the only approach to the higher posts in the Government and the professions. And it is now questioned in Britain whether these ancient homes of privilege either can or ought to maintain their exclusive social character. Such questions are being earnestly debated in British educational circles. Some fear the loss that may come from breach in the tradition; others look forward to a time when only the cleverest boys in the country, the poor no less than the rich, should have entry to the best schools.

"Rock-a-Bye Baby"

Perhaps many a mother or grandmother who has rocked children or grandchildren to sleep with the lullaby "Rock-a-Bye Baby" did not know until its author passed on in Boston recently that it was composed by a girl of fifteen who improvised the melody while caring for a restless child. But while Effie Canning Carlton hummed the tree-top tune to a single child, countless mothers have crooned it beside cradles for several decades since.

Even though it had, perhaps, more rhyme and rhythm than reason in a literal sense, the simple, soothing lullaby struck a chord of universal appeal. Ballads will be ballads, and tunes and tales have a poetic license all their own. Though "Rock-a-Bye Baby" warned that when the bough broke the cradle would fall and down would come cradle and baby and all—they never did. And never will.

For Services Rendered

When the great shopping rush takes place in the cities, and goes on for several weeks, mention is frequently made in the press of the cheery, good-humored attitude of the crowds that besiege the emporiums. Now that the post-holiday sales are under way, however, shall we not utter a tribute to those who stand upon the other side of the counter, and hold the barricades against bargain-counter forayers? To any impartial observer, good humor is just as apparent here, and far more remarkable. It appears equal to every difficulty—to the customer who examines everything and wants nothing, or who examines nothing and wants everything that is not in stock, or to the one who examines nothing and wants nothing, and is quite affronted at any attempt to serve him.

On all these, as upon the more reasonable majority, the smile of the shop-assistant is bestowed equably. And if, towards the end of an imperfect day, the smile should sometimes be a little counterfeit, it is none the less a counter feat that springs from unwearied courage and deserves its tribute.

Allies Against Blighted Areas

When in Boston last week to address the Regional Conference of Housing Administrators, Nathan Straus, chief of the United States Housing Authority, predicted that private building would receive impetus from the Federal Housing program in the United States just as in England since 1918. Mr. Straus had scarcely time to return to Washington before announcement was made of a privately-launched low-cost housing project involving the rehabilitation of badly deteriorated slum dwellings in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Although the Cambridge development is but a "drop in the bucket," there being only forty-two dwelling units as compared with some 4,000 in the Federal projects now under way in Boston, it was immediately hailed by Federal Housing officials attending the conference as the sort of thing they had hoped for.

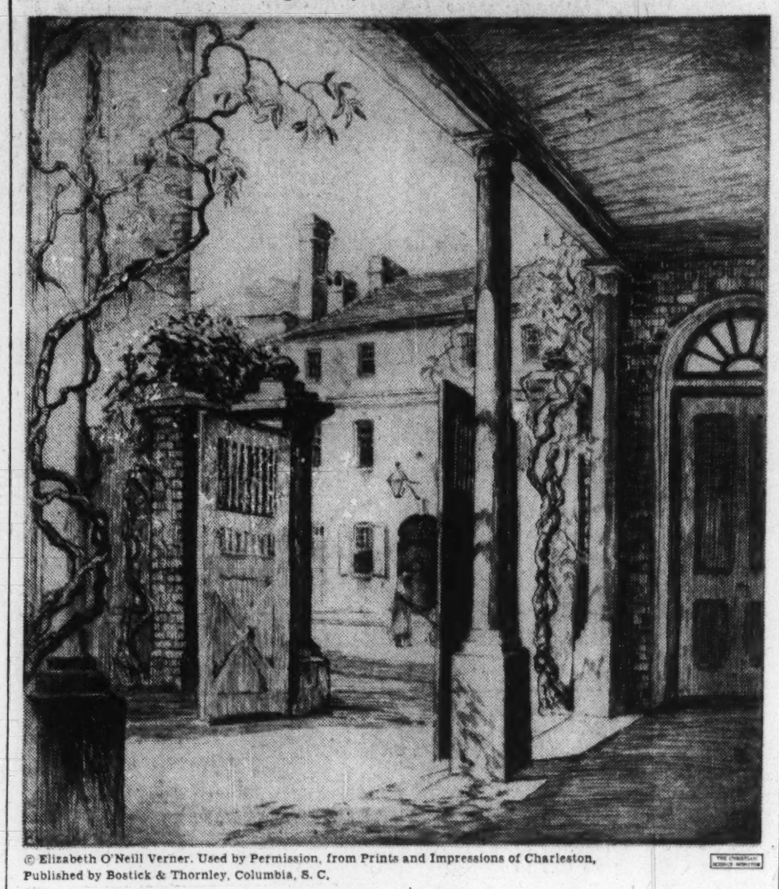
Similar in purpose and plan to a project undertaken in Philadelphia by Arthur W. Binns—a project which one of the officials in Boston last week said he was compelled to admire—the Cambridge program may mark the beginning in New England of private capital's attack on sub-standard housing.

The conference in Boston furnished evidence that Federal Housing authorities are prepared to co-operate with private industry, civic planning, and real estate boards for a long-range program that will intelligently develop the communities of the future. If accepted, this sort of co-operation should hasten the day when the term "blighted areas" will have little significance in the United States.

Crows Deserve Better

Ohio hunters who imitate soldiers on the Russo-Finnish border and stalk crow roosts over snow-covered ground while dressed in white may be doing themselves, and their farmer friends, unwitting injury in slaughtering these birds. Painstaking nation-wide investigation of the crow's feeding habits, conducted by the United States Biological Survey, appears to indicate that the crow is much maligned—perhaps, indeed, by those who profit from promoting crow-shooting contests. Possibly concentration of crows in certain localities does result, at times, in depredation—and a grower has a right to defend his crops—but often at the very time the crow is accused of eating sprouting corn, he is devouring cutworms. As a whole, Jim Crow is not as black as he is feathered

Where Hospitality Throws Wide the Gates



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From the Rector's Piazza

In Defense of Charleston

When a Northerner is stirred to enthusiastic defense of the South—that is news.

Frankly, I never thought I should do it. I confess to having scant acquaintance with the South and, with some of its aspects, little sympathy. However, once—and that not so long ago—I went to Charleston and was transported by its loveliness. Now that one Edward Twig has used the columns of the current Forum Magazine to present his article "debunking" Charleston, I, a Northerner by birth and inclination, leap to my feet in protest.

How explain this delight which came to me upon so casual a contact with Charleston? I did not even go in the spring, during that season when the traditional sunshine, the flowers, the abandoned rice fields and the dark cypress swamps make their most sensational appeal. I went at Christmas time. Few visitors were about and the historic houses were draped, figuratively and often literally, in dust sheets, awaiting the spring influx from the North. On Christmas Eve we walked along the sea-wall, coatless on a bland evening which showed us Fort Sumter emerging from a low mist of pearl.

The days which followed were full of pale sunshine, mild and agreeable, accented by the scarlet poinsettias which flamed above high old cement walls. Certain of the back gardens were sprinkled thick with daffodils or with white narcissus. At Middleton Place, the air was heavy with the sweetness of the deep pink japonicas which, in that mild winter, had come to blossom before their time. Not even the foolish din of the Christmas firecrackers could spoil it for me.

* * *

I think the secret lies in the fact that I gave my imagination full play. And what a place in which to exercise one's imagination and one's understanding! What first delighted me was the realization that England sent her aristocrats to settle the Low Country, while we of New England had the more sturdy yeomen and tradespeople. The gentry chartered ships when they sailed to the Carolinas, entire top-heavy ships crowded with exquisite furniture, with tapestries and with other treasures from England's castles and manor houses. On board, also, were expert artisans—silversmiths, jewelers, cabinet makers, workers in wrought iron, miniaturists.

The English aristocrats, just so far as it was in their power, sailed across the Atlantic bringing their accustomed world with them. Whereas the Pilgrims and the Puritans, having forsworn these adornments of the flesh, came possessed somewhat grimly of the barest necessities of human living. All this the history textbooks set forth, naturally enough, but I never heeded until I went to Charleston. For there the English foundational influence is almost palpable. For there still lingers, so I am persuaded, the precious heritage of these fastidious English who created their new surroundings on the rice plantations of the Low Country.

* * *

It is perfectly true that some of their stuccoed town houses, to which they came in the humid months of summer, curiously set with their ends toward the street and their false doors leading to pillared porches, are shabby now and neglected. Yet the wrought iron—not prosaic cast iron, mind you, but authentic hand-wrought iron, delicate and replete with pattern and balance and movement—this remains to grace the most breath-taking balconies and gates and grilles. True, the rows of pillars which line the galleries, upper and lower, are sometimes stained, their paint peeling; yet the brass knockers are polished with pride by those plentiful Negro servants of Charleston who share the family treasures. It may be that the drawing-room curtains show occasional shreds of damask; but were these not installed for the wedding of great-aunt Isabel, just before the War Between the States? Who could so much as consider replacing them? Charleston does, of course, live in its magnificent past; but it lives and throbs with emotion and admiration of its own youth.

I share none of the Forum writer's knowledge of poverty and crime statistics in Charleston. I do know, naturally, that the city has its slums—rather terrible ones, too, except for the still lingering stateliness of doorways and of double winding outside steps. I can quite believe that unpleasant things happen in that quarter, when the Negroes become excited or maybe even the white people. The two Heywards, Dorothy and DuBose, have adequately explained all this in "Porgy" and more recently in "Mamba's Daughters." We can understand. For other cities share some of the same deplorable characteristics.

But what has this to say to the rest of the city? To Meeting Street, with the white spire of St. Michael's penetrating a thick screen of foliage; to Tradd Street of the delectable small houses and studios, yellow and white and pink; to Orange Street, with one small house to match the street name; to the intriguing narrow alleys which bring the wanderer suddenly face to face with the quaintest of twisted views, the most pictorial of ancient southern houses? And everywhere, quite indiscriminately, the slow plodding Negroes, the jolly mammy with the basket of washing balanced on her head; the bearded man who carries crabs on his white-napkined tray. Is all this enchantment to be swept brusquely away in unfortunate generalizations as to the current corruptness of Charleston? Why, even the illustrations in Mr. Twig's article overwhelmingly disprove his thesis.

* * *

One must cherish imagination, if he would seek out the heart of any place. It is no matter whether one thinks of London or Boston's Beacon Hill, Charleston, or a dozen other places. Imagination and understanding one must cherish, or else one sees only what Mr. Twig has seen of Charleston. One must wander about in sunshine and in shade, looking inward and finding much that is not evident to the unsympathetic and coldly appraising eye. It is all there, just beneath the surface: even the tragedy of the former slave market of Charleston, even that cluster of white-clad and beflowered débutantes coming merrily down the steps after their first St. Cecilia Ball.

In any case, I can see endless satisfactions, inexhaustible loveliness in Charleston. I can see plainly things that were there once; just as, at Goose Creek Church, ten miles away in the country, I can see the gentry arriving for the service from their plantation homes, descending from polished coaches or swinging their red heels down from the high stirrups. Cannot everyone see these things?

MARGARET WILLIAMSON

Mirror of World Opinion

People Need the Truth

The spiritual need for truth has become more vital in some countries of the world today than the human desire for daily bread.

In fact, robbing the peoples of entire nations of the truth and feeding them instead on lies and mass propaganda has resulted in actual physical starvation for millions.

In this age of ruthless dictators, whose very existence and control depends upon the constant spread of untruths and misinformation among their peoples, denial of the right to truth has produced far more horrible misery than would the loss of bread. The dire need of truth overshadows all else—once it is lost to a people.

Despite human errors and failings of some, the vast majority of newspapers in the country have held the torch of truth high. They have exerted every effort to convey accurate and reliable facts to the people. Even in their individual editorial expressions—which are entirely apart from the news columns—they have expressed their honest opinions in the light of their beliefs for the public welfare. They have constantly striven to build their communities and the nation, and in so doing merit public confidence and support.

Well may we in America be thankful for a press which is free to print and defend the truth for its people.—*Ocean Beach*, Calif., *News*.

Will America Win Finland's War?

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By J. Roscoe Drummond

For many years the motives and the acts of the stout-hearted Finnish people have been constructing something very much admired by Americans, and now, in an hour of crisis, the United States postman is constantly beating a track to the door of that little bit of Finland in the Nation's Capital, its Washington Legation and home of its Minister, Hjalmar Procope.

The postman comes bearing, in pouch after pouch, messages of encouragement and gifts of every description from dimes to dollars, from bullets to bayonets, designed to give substance to this encouragement.

The gifts are unsolicited. They are from plain folk from city and country, East and West. They are saying that America's conscience is not neutral, that they hope Finland will, somehow, in some way, continue to stand off its invader, that they want to help. In an envelope containing a handful of dimes, one note scribbled in longhand, ended with the cheer: "Go to it, Finns!"

The Finns, as we all know, have been "going to it" with terrific effect. When Helsinki did not fall in three days, Moscow was astounded. When Helsinki did not fall in seven weeks, it became evident, as Mr. Joseph Harsch cabled in effect to The Christian Science Monitor from Berlin last week, that Finland's phenomenal resistance to Russia constituted an event equal in importance to the signing of the Stalin-Hitler alliance in its influence upon the whole of Europe.

* * *

Fine. Finland has done it. She has thus far withstood the presumed power of the vast Soviet Union. She has rallied the Scandinavian democracies; she has given heart to the Balkans; she has even given inspiration to the Allies.

But Finland's final test is yet to come and whether Finland can emerge with its life and its independence depends in no small degree upon whether Uncle Sam's favorite little democracy is to receive most imperatively needed financial help from the Government of the United States. Within the next few days President Roosevelt will confer with Republican and Democratic leaders in an effort to open the way for non-partisan Congressional action granting a $60,000,000 Finnish loan.

Since such a loan will hardly be authorized without considerable questioning, since its effect, if any, upon American neutrality must be carefully weighed, it is well to make sure exactly what a $60,000,000 loan can mean to the fateful struggle which still awaits Finland's defense.

Is Finland fighting a gallant but hopeless battle against such powerful odds that they cannot fail to be against her in the long run?

Will an American loan, however expressive of the Nation's genuine sympathy, simply prolong an impossible struggle and make Finland's ultimate subjection the more cruel?

Will the United States be violating its neutrality and risking involvement in the war?

* * *

These questions will lie behind the consideration which the President, the State Department and Congress will give the proposed Finnish loan this week. Now, no careful correspondent will hazard either dogmatic or prophetic answers to these questions, but it is possible to bring to bear upon them military information which has come to Washington from trusted and experienced sources. This information suggests the following significant conclusions:

Since Finland, now expending approximately $500,000 a day in the prosecution of the war, has financial resources capable of carrying on for only two months more, a $60,000,000 loan can determine either the continuance or the collapse of her defense. For Finland it is not a loan that would be just a nice thing to have; it means a chance for survival.

The prospect is not hopeless. The Finns are not asking what the prospect is. They intend to fight on; but notwithstanding the fact that here is a tiny Nation numbering less than 4,000,000 pitted against the Communist State of at least 180,000,000, the outcome is not foredoomed and the continuance of Finland's defense on borrowed resources may well mean the preservation of her freedom. It is not doubted that without financial aid Finnish independence cannot be successfully defended.

Obviously a Finnish army of 300,000 could not stand against the full force of Russia's millions, but can Russia bring to bear her potential power upon the Karelian frontier? Russia cannot mobilize an army she cannot transport; Russia cannot maintain an army which she cannot keep supplied. The Finns are convinced that acute insufficiency of Russian transportation and the fear of disaffection among the people will turn the Communists back if Finland can keep up her successful defense for several months more.

The pending American loan has the possibility of being the decisive factor in the Finnish-Russian war, with all a Finnish victory means to the future of democracy and freedom in Europe.

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Now, what bearing would a Congress-authorized Finnish loan have upon American neutrality? Well, it can be taken for granted that public opinion will readily determine what acts are compatible with that "neutrality." And public opinion has strikingly failed to object to the Administration's non-application of the Neutrality Act to the Russo-Finnish conflict. Actually, American opinion is often much more fluid and realistic than its politicians, and public opinion is well aware that its "neutrality" law is not neutral and is not intended to be. The neutrality law is a self-denying ordinance resting upon two basic mandates of foreign policy: (1) Support the cause of democracy and the Allies wherever possible; and (2) keep such support short of military involvement in the war.

To describe the foreign policy of the United States as one of neutrality is a misnomer; it is a policy of nonmilitary involvement. American opinion is not likely to permit itself to become the prisoner of its own convenient labels. The issue which the Finnish loan poses is: Can the United States safely see Finnish and all Scandinavian democracy wiped from the map of Europe; and is the risk of involvement too great to grant a loan which may prevent this catastrophe?

The loan is entirely legal. China, as the victim of Japanese aggression, has already received a loan from the United States under the same circumstances.

* * *

When the Finns were attacked seven weeks ago, they neither hesitated nor waited for any other nation to come to their defense. They bring to their cause a Protestant Christian evaluation of religious liberty and a passionate determination to preserve that liberty against destruction from without or decay from within. One of the most valuable criteria of a nation's morality is its attitude toward its womanhood, its sense of equality between men and women. The Finns were the first in Europe to extend the vote to women citizens who now play an active and important role in the country's civic and business life.

Perhaps it is the women who have seen to it that Finland pays its debts; in any event, having, without thought of reward, cast its bread upon the waters for many years, Finland may be about to have it returned ten-fold.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Nationalizing Medicine"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Thank you for this outstanding and much needed editorial.

There is one point to which I would like to call your attention:

> "There is reason to believe that a revolt of Americans against the extremes of Federal paternalism and compulsion to which the country has been pushed in recent years influenced the President's dropping of the gigantic sickness insurance plan. But the same movement is on foot from the other end—State legislation which eventually would come under Federal supervision."

If we merely say, ". . . would come under Federal supervision," we fail to convey the picture that Federal supervision or control has arrived! It is here already. The Social Security Act passed in 1935 created (political) control on a national basis of medical services via:

State public health systems,
State old-age assistance,
State dependent children,
State aid to the blind,
State maternal and child welfare,
State crippled children aid,
State child welfare,
State vocational rehabilitation.

We are not confronted with the problem of introduction; it is here! The problem is to forestall expansion which is desired for political expediency and by the institutionally minded.

MARION MAY

New York

Light on War Aims

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Much has been recently written and said about the Allied War aims, and rightly so. Besides ending the horrors of despotism and aggression, there are war aims on the home front that, at any rate for England, are equally essential and peculiarly her own.

To many of us the arrival of evacuees came as a rude shock. We had never realized that, outside of what we supposed to be the few remaining slum areas, so much squalor not only obtained but had become for so many people so much a way of life as to impress itself upon whatever better surroundings supervened.

"How dare Society," we asked ourselves, "suffer to remain unchallenged in its midst, such sores as these and the so-called depressed areas?"

Did the answer lie, as a certain recent author claims, in the fact that the nation has been so long faced with such an unremitting state of crisis and uncertainty, as to enjoy neither the means nor the opportunity of attending properly to the problems of its own people? Had it then already lost the initiative on the Home Front in the matter of reforms with which the dictators, faced with even greater obstacles, appeared able to forge ahead?

It may be that, for England, existing qualities of good are to be purified in the fire of affliction to the end that ultimate energetic and orderly reforms shall remedy such undoubted ills as still stain her escutcheon and, in a world reborn, she is to play an even nobler and more fruitful part. It must surely be so, for what the Founder of this newspaper wrote some forty-odd years ago, is startlingly apt to the present situation:

"Conflict and persecution are the truest signs that can be given of the greatness of a cause or of an individual, provided this warfare is honest and a world-imposed struggle. Such conflict never ends till unconquerable right is begun anew, and hath gained fresh energy and final victory" (Message to The Mother Church for 1900, page 10).

E. N.

Wiston Old Rectory, Steyning, Sussex

"On Ordering One's Day"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I write in appreciation of the third in the series of "Unlabored Musings" entitled "On Ordering One's Day," appearing on your Editorial Page recently.

My only wish was that there had been more of it. However, it provided much food for thought, to be enlarged through individual study. My initial enrichment along this line was the discovery that the word meditate (as found in Chamber's Twentieth Century Dictionary) is held as probably deriving from the Latin mederi—to heal.

For the enlightenment and healing I have enjoyed throughout many years from reading the Monitor I am most grateful.

Ottawa, Ontario (Miss) E. A. H.